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*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

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# Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of July 24, 1959

## Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	64	34	0
HOUSE	282	153	1

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
<b>Depressed Areas</b> (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/24/59
<b>Omnibus Housing</b> (S 57)	Reported 2/27/59	Passed 5/21/59	Reported 2/4/59
<b>Airport Construction</b> (S 1)	Reported 3/2/59	Passed 3/19/59	Reported 2/5/59
<b>Hawaii Statehood</b> (S 50)	Reported 2/12/59	Passed 3/12/59	Reported 3/5/59
<b>Federal Education Aid</b> (S 2) (HR 22)	Reported 6/8/59	Hearings Completed	
<b>Labor Reform</b> (S 1555) (HR 8342)	Approved 7/23/59	Reported 4/14/59	Passed 4/25/59
<b>Minimum Wage</b> (S 1046)		Hearings Completed	
<b>Unemployment Compensation</b> (S 791) (HR 7177)	Hearings Completed		
<b>REA Loan Authority</b> (S 144)	Reported 3/20/59	Passed 4/15/59	Reported 3/24/59
<b>Supreme Court Powers</b> (S 3) (HR 3)	Reported 6/2/59	Passed 6/24/59	Hearings Completed
<b>Civil Rights</b> (S 2391) (HR 3147)	Hearings Completed	Hearings Completed	
<b>Draft Extension</b> (HR 2260)	Reported 2/2/59	Passed 2/5/59	Reported 3/9/59
<b>Wheat Program</b> (S 1968) (HR 7246)	Reported 5/25/59	Passed 6/12/59	Reported 5/18/59
<b>Passports</b> (S 2287, 2315) (HR 55)		Hearings Underway	
<b>Mutual Security Program</b> (HR 7500)	Reported 6/5/59	Passed 6/18/59	Reported 6/22/59
<b>World Bank, Monetary Fund</b> (S 1094)	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/25/59	Reported 3/18/59
<b>Life Insurance Taxes</b> (HR 4245)	Reported 2/13/59	Passed 2/18/59	Reported 5/14/59
<b>Bond Interest Rates</b>	Hearings Completed		
<b>Debt Limit Increase</b> (HR 7749)	Reported 6/16/59	Passed 6/18/59	Reported 6/25/59
<b>Corporate, Excise Taxes</b> (HR 7523)	Reported 6/4/59	Passed 6/8/59	Reported 6/24/59
<b>Postal Rate Increase</b> (S 1923)			
<b>Highway Financing</b>	Hearings Underway		
<b>TVA Revenue Bonds</b> (S 931) (HR 3460)	Reported 4/14/59	Passed 5/7/59	Reported 7/2/59
<b>Farm Surplus Disposal</b> (S 1748)	Hearings Underway	Reported 7/15/59	

## CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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## DEMOCRATS TOP GOP IN POLITICAL RECEIPTS SO FAR IN 1959

Thirty-eight political organizations that filed reports with the Clerk of the House of Representatives for the period Jan. 1-May 31, 1959 reported total receipts of \$1,742,244.18 and total expenditures of \$1,637,146.03.

Compared to the same period in the previous non-election year of 1957, receipts were up about \$372,000 from \$1,370,564, while expenditures were down about \$684,000 from \$2,321,794.

The most striking change from 1957 was the relative increase in Democratic fortunes. Receipts of Democratic groups were higher than those of Republican committees for the first time since 1949. Also, labor political committees, which give most of their contributions to Democratic candidates, almost doubled their 1957 receipts. (1957 Weekly Report p. 775)

The table below shows the proportion of reported receipts and expenditures for the different groups in the January-May period of 1957 and 1959:

	Proportion of Total			
	1959		1957	
	Receipts	Spending	Receipts	Spending
Republican groups	33.4%	43.0%	41%	64%
Democratic groups	43.9	41.7	37	24
Labor groups	8.0	5.2	5	3
Miscellaneous groups	14.7	10.1	17	9

Democratic National Committee receipts in the first five months of 1959 were \$741,799.85, compared to \$410,196.17 in the same period of 1957. Committee spokesmen attributed the upturn in their finances to several factors. One was the formation of the 750 Club, aimed at enlisting 750 contributors of \$1,000 each, to pay off the 1956 campaign debt. It had 299 members as of June 25. A second factor was the success of the \$100-a-plate "Victory Dinner" in Washington last February and the national "Truman Diamond Jubilee" rallies later in the spring. Finally, the spokesmen said there has been a steady increase in the number of "sustaining memberships," providing regular contributions of small amounts. Underlying all these factors, the Democratic spokesmen said, is the increased optimism about Democratic prospects, based on the sweeping victory the party won in 1958.

Republican groups increased their receipts over the comparable period in 1957, but their increase did not keep pace with the Democratic upsurge. Receipts of the Republican National Committee, for example, increased from \$300,754.73 in the first five months of 1957 to \$333,222.19 in 1959.

Reported receipts of labor political committees were almost double the 1957 figure -- \$139,547.40, compared to \$70,249.23.

The biggest single committee, the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) reported 1959 receipts of \$56,521.64.

The complete reports:

### Democratic Groups

Five Democratic groups reported receiving \$764,701.01 in the first five months of 1959, or 43.9 percent of the total. Their total spending during that time was \$682,972.44, or 41.7 percent of the total.

Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee -- Received \$2,052.14; spent \$2,000.00.

Democratic National Committee -- Received \$741,799.85; spent \$648,429.13.

Democratic National Congressional Committee -- Received \$13,342.52; spent \$20,297.75.

Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee -- Received \$7,506.50; spent \$11,713.25. (March 27 to May 29)

Young Democratic Clubs of America -- Received nothing; spent \$532.31. (October 22, 1958 to February 28, 1959)

### Republican Groups

Ten Republican groups said they received \$581,828.19 or 33.4 percent of the total receipts. Republican groups' spending the first five months of 1959 was 43 percent of the total, or \$704,011.05.

Independent Television Committee -- Received \$500.00; spent \$1,232.06.

National Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon, 1958 Committee -- Received \$3,524.46; spent \$1,816.68. (Excluding sale and purchase of U.S. Treasury bills.)

National Federation of Republican Women -- Received \$17,795.76; spent \$14,702.21.

National Republican Congressional Committee -- Received \$132,775.00; spent \$151,626.84.

National Republican Senatorial Committee -- Received \$44,300.00; spent \$50,985.34.

Republican Finance Committee of Allegheny County -- Received \$33,786.69; spent \$41,571.23.

Republican National Committee -- Received \$333,222.19; spent \$376,980.52.

Republican State Committee of Delaware -- Received \$9,170.00; spent \$16,382.41. (to Feb. 28)

United Republican Finance Committee for the State of New York -- Received \$6,740.00; spent \$47,705.30.

Young Republican National Federation -- Received \$14.09; spent \$825.14.

### Labor Groups

Fifteen labor organizations reported receipts totaling \$139,547.40 -- 8 percent of total receipts. These groups spent \$85,920.79 or 5.2 percent of total spending during the first five months of 1959.

## Political Spending - 2

Amalgamated (Clothing Workers) Political Education Committee (AFL-CIO) -- Received \$4,005.25; spent \$2,746.03.

California Machinists Non-Partisan Political League (AFL-CIO) -- Received \$766.50; spent \$1,326.78.

Committee for Good Government (United Auto Workers, AFL-CIO) -- Received \$23,054.00; spent \$2,118.68.

Committee on Political Education (AFL-CIO) -- Received \$56,521.64; spent \$43,301.95.

Crescent Bay Non-Partisan Political League, Santa Monica, Calif. (Machinists, AFL-CIO) -- Received nothing; spent \$66.25.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO) -- Received \$11,179.34; spent \$1,720.00.

Machinists Non-Partisan Political League (AFL-CIO) -- Educational Fund received \$2,119.84; spent \$9,898.92. General Fund received \$12,424.87; spent \$2,862.50.

Machinists Non-Partisan Political League of Automotive Lodge No. 1186 (AFL-CIO) -- Received and spent nothing.

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (AFL-CIO) -- Received \$7,441.00; spent \$5,810.41.

Railway Labor's Political League (AFL-CIO) -- Received \$1,245.00; spent \$2,200.00.

Trainmen's Political Education League (AFL-CIO) -- Received \$848.50; spent \$350.00.

Textile Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO) -- Received \$2,149.60; spent nothing.

United Auto Workers Committee on Political Education (AFL-CIO) -- Received \$6,322.25; spent \$2,477.50.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters Non-Partisan Political Committee (AFL-CIO) -- Received and spent nothing.

United Steelworkers of America Voluntary Political Action Fund (AFL-CIO) -- Received \$11,469.61; spent \$11,041.77.

## Miscellaneous Groups

Eight miscellaneous groups said they received \$256,167.58 or 14.7 percent of total receipts for the period. They spent \$164,241.75 -- 10.1 percent of total spending.

For America -- Received \$9,547.92; spent \$11,815.04.

Americans for Constitutional Action -- Received \$114,019.60; spent \$18,715.13.

Americans for Democratic Action -- Regular account received \$23,302.74; spent \$26,461.71. Non-political account received \$4,050.00; spent \$4,128.65.

Christian Nationalist Crusade -- Received \$73,291.74; spent \$71,640.65.

National Committee for an Effective Congress -- Received \$25,863.98; spent \$25,914.61.

No Tax-No War Committee -- Received \$2.00; spent \$1.25.

Pro-America, California Chapter -- Received \$3,497.80; spent \$3,417.77.

Pro-America, National Assn. -- Received \$2,591.80; spent \$2,146.94.



## Political Notes

### DEMOCRATIC DISPUTE CONTINUES

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler's criticisms of his party's Congressional leaders continued to provoke growing controversy. (Weekly Report p. 940, 967)

During the week, Butler became embroiled in a new "misunderstanding" with California Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D), won support from New York National Committeeman Carmine G. DeSapio, drew a barrage of criticism from Members of Congress and said he would continue to press his point of view.

The Brown incident began July 15 with Butler's announcement that Brown had agreed to join the Democratic Advisory Council. The event was regarded as a "coup" for Butler, because it conferred upon the council, which has endorsed Butler's stand, the added prestige of the Governor of the largest state now in Democratic hands.

Butler underscored his triumph by releasing this statement from Brown: "I deeply appreciate the invitation of Paul Butler to participate in the constructive work of the Advisory Council in its effort to make the party more responsible and responsive to the desires and needs of the people."

On July 19, however, Congressional Democrats said an aide to Brown told them, that Butler had distorted Brown's position. They said the Governor's executive secretary, Frederick G. Dutton, said Brown had accepted the invitation to join the council before the controversy began, and added: "Butler's motivations for announcing an invitation extended some weeks ago could not be more obvious."

Dutton also was quoted as saying that Brown's statement accepting membership on the council had contained several passages indicating his basic agreement with the approach of the Congressional leadership.

The statement, as released in California, said in part: "I want to help assure that a progressive, united Democratic party stresses actual accomplishments in the record we present to the people next year. I believe, for example, we must build actual houses, not just prefabricated issues."

"Human progress is accomplished with hard work, not hollow words. I am confident the Democratic Congress is putting together a comprehensive record of accomplishment and as a member of the party's advisory council I shall consult with our party leaders and members in the Congress."

A Democratic National Committee spokesman July 21 denied the charge that Brown's statement had been edited to create a misleading impression. He said the committee had never seen the statement Brown released in California and maintained that the statement originally released by Butler had been approved for Brown by Dutton.

DeSapio met with Butler July 17 in New York, then praised the controversial chairman for his "forthright position on civil rights." DeSapio warned that disunity in the party could affect its chances in 1960 as badly as it did in New York in 1958.

About the only other voices raised in Butler's behalf last week were those of Sens. William Proxmire (D Wis.) and Joseph S. Clark Jr. (D Pa.).



Meantime, the record of the Congressional leadership was defended by such liberal Senators as James E. Murray (D Mont.) and Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), as well as a number of more conservative Democrats.

Hennings July 15 put into the Congressional Record a demand from Missouri's Democratic National Committeeman Mark R. Holloran that Butler resign. The other Missouri Senator, Stuart Symington (D), July 12 had said he would "not be for" Butler resigning.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), like Symington a possibility for the Presidential nomination, July 17 issued a guarded statement on the controversy.

Kennedy said in answer to a query: "I share the view expressed by Chairman Butler that 'by the time we get to the Democratic convention in July 1960, the Democratic leadership and membership of the 86th Congress will have provided for our party a very strong record of legislative achievement.'

"The plea by Mr. Butler for more positive and aggressive leadership was justified in terms of the series of frustrations resulting from government by veto and attempts to accommodate ourselves to partisan objections to constructive programs. The Democratic leadership has engaged in a series of probing attempts to find agreement.

"It seems clear now that concessions to obtain minimum programs are, and will continue to be, rejected and no compromise or adjustment is possible. Accordingly, I am confident the leadership will press forward with our full programs so that Mr. Butler's prediction will come true."

Butler himself declined to retreat from his stand. He wrote Democratic Members of Congress July 17 that "I made no personal attack upon any Democrat" during the July 5 television interview that touched off the dispute. He also told them mail to party headquarters backed his stand, 6½-to-1.

On another television show July 19, Butler said that when there was no Democratic President, it was the responsibility of the party chairman "to speak up and remind people in the party that the platform has spoken out on certain issues, and that we have made certain pledges." He said he believed his stand had strengthened his position in the chairmanship.

## EISENHOWER VIEWS

President Eisenhower July 20 told a private gathering of reporters he regarded both Vice President Richard M. Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) as well qualified for the Presidency.

He said they were both on a list of 10 Republicans he considered Presidential timber. He did not name the other eight.

The President said he would not intervene publicly or privately in a contest among any of the 10, but would move to block any candidate who did not support his middle-of-the-road philosophy or was an isolationist in foreign policy.

Mr. Eisenhower indicated his displeasure with Harold E. Stassen's action last Nov. 12 in criticizing Nixon during a press conference in the White House lobby. (1958 Weekly Report p. 1443)

He said he wanted no more such incidents in the White House.

## NIXON TRIP

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, accompanied by 30 Government officials and 56 newsmen, July 23 left Washington for a 13-day tour of Russia.

Official purpose of the trip, which was undertaken at President Eisenhower's request, was to open the American exhibition in Moscow.

But the visit took on important diplomatic significance with the announcement July 20 that Nixon would have three meetings with Soviet Premier Khrushchev. Nixon also had an invitation to confer with Secretary of State Christian A. Herter at the foreign ministers meeting in Geneva on his way back to the United States.

In advance of his departure, word was released that Nixon and his wife had been receiving lessons in conversational Russian. The Vice President was scheduled to make two appearances on television in Russia, and was reported to have been compiling a set of American proverbs for use in his conversations with Russian leaders and citizens.

Among the members of the official party were Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, the President's brother; Vice Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, the Navy's atomic energy expert; and George V. Allen, director of the U.S. Information Agency.

The Nixon tour was planned to include Moscow, Leningrad and four Siberian cities.

## ROCKEFELLER PLANS

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) in a July 19 appearance on "Meet the Press" hinted he might try for the Presidency in 1960 under certain conditions. A reporter quoted a statement Rockefeller had made before deciding to run for the New York governorship in 1958 -- "If there is an opportunity for me to render really useful service by running, then my decision will be to do it" -- and asked if this would be the determining factor in his decision regarding 1960.

Rockefeller replied, "Well, should the circumstances develop -- as they have not to date developed in my opinion -- then maybe what you say in giving that quote might apply."

Rockefeller declined to say if he would withdraw his name from the New Hampshire primary if it was entered. "What I'd do is to appraise the situation should such a situation develop at the time it develops and act accordingly," he said.

He named Vice President Richard M. Nixon as the leading Republican candidate.

Asked if his decision to raise New York state taxes had hurt him politically he replied, "Well, I don't think it has helped me any." He said he regarded the action as a necessary part of his job as Governor.

Rockefeller said he did not think his wealth had been a handicap in running for public office, that it had actually been "a tremendous help" in obtaining expert advisers.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) July 20 said, "If Governor Rockefeller chooses to be a candidate I'm for him.... What he says is 'I will make up my mind' and I think he will pretty promptly." Javits said he could support Nixon if he is the Republican nominee. "I think that both are men of modern thought, and that's critically important to me."

## LABOR UNION REFORMS

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

ACTION -- July 23 voted 16-14 to approve a draft labor reform bill (HR 8342) that did not contain Taft-Hartley Act changes to curb organizational picketing or close secondary boycott loopholes as requested by the President. (For passage of Senate labor bill (S 1555), House Committee hearings, Weekly Report p. 791, 585)

Statements by House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) and AFL-CIO President George Meany indicated the bill would face major attempts at floor amendment. Meany July 23 called it anti-labor. Halleck July 21, after seeing an advance draft and meeting with the President, said Mr. Eisenhower still wanted strong secondary boycott and picketing provisions. Halleck called the bill a "further dilution" of an already-weak bill. Joe Holt (R Calif.) and William H. Ayres (R Ohio) said they voted for the bill in Committee only to bring it to the floor for amendment. Committee Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) voted for the bill but refused to sponsor it.

The breakdown on the 16-14 vote: Republicans for -- Griffin (Mich.), Holt (Calif.), Ayres (Ohio), Lafore (Pa.), Frelinghuysen (N.J.), Quie (Minn.). Republicans against -- Kearns (Pa.), Hoffman (Mich.), Wainwright (N.Y.), Hiestand (Calif.).

Democrats for -- Udall (Ariz.), Elliott (Ala.), Landrum (Ga.), Green (Ore.), Thompson (N.J.), Barden (N.C.), Giaimo (Conn.), Daniels (N.J.), Brademas (Ind.), O'Hara (Mich.). Democrats against -- Powell (N.Y.), Bailey (W. Va.), Wier (Minn.), Roosevelt (Calif.), Zelenko (N.Y.), Holland (Pa.), Teller (N.Y.), Dent (Pa.), Pucinski (Ill.), Perkins (Ky.).

As approved, the Committee draft contained provisions, similar to those of S 1555, requiring unions, employers, individual union officials and "middlemen" to file detailed annual financial reports with the Secretary of Labor and barring labor-management collusion, bribery and destruction of records. The draft bill also made misappropriation of union funds a crime, guaranteed fair, periodic union elections and fair conditions for union trusteeships and barred felons from union office. The bill prohibited unloading fees and hot cargo contracts. It permitted persons on strike to vote in representation elections and allowed union shop contracts in the building industry without prior representation elections. It contained a limited curb on organizational picketing identical to that of the Senate bill.

It differed from the Senate bill in its "bill of rights" clause (guaranteeing union members the right to participate in union business and be free from arbitrary exactions and punishments and reprisals) in relying solely on a member's right to court action for "bill of rights" enforcement, rather than making interference with those rights a crime; similarly, it was less specific in the rights enumerated, and in the fair election section did not make violation a crime, relying on civil suits for compliance. Other major differences were the Committee bill's abolition of the non-Communist oath for union officers and employers, replaced by a provision barring Communists from union office, and a requirement that the National

Labor Relations Board assert jurisdiction over all cases. The Senate bill permitted states, using Federal procedures, to take over certain "no man's land" labor disputes.

## FEDERAL HIGHWAY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

HELD HEARINGS -- On an Administration request for a 1½-cent a gallon increase in the Federal motor fuel tax to meet an impending deficit in the financing of the Interstate Highway building program. (President Eisenhower at his July 22 news conference listed a road-building revenue measure as among the major pieces of legislation he wanted from Congress in 1959. (Weekly Report p. 866; for text of news conference, see p. 1005)

TESTIMONY -- July 22 -- Bertram D. Tallamy, Federal Highway Administrator, said unless Congress took steps to head off a Highway Trust Fund deficit there would be: a nine-month stoppage of all contracting for new construction and right of way acquisition; delayed payment of many vouchers submitted by states for reimbursement of money already extended by them for outstanding contracts, and "nearly a cut in two" of the total interstate construction authorized for fiscal 1960-63.

Tallamy said the Highway Trust Fund, without new revenues, would run a half-billion-dollar deficit in fiscal 1960, a deficit of one billion in fiscal 1961, a deficit of 600 million dollars in fiscal 1962, and reach balance only in 1963.

Under Secretary of Commerce John J. Allen Jr. (Ex-Rep., R Calif. 1947-59) opposed proposals to transfer other automobile or highway excise taxes from the Treasury's general funds to the Highway Fund, suspend the pay-as-you-go financing required in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, as Congress did in 1958 for fiscal 1959-60, or issue special highway bonds against future tax receipts.

Opposition to fuel-tax increases came from spokesmen for the American Automobile Assn., American Trucking Assns., Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce and representatives of highway user organizations in Arkansas, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and South Carolina.

July 23 -- Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Laurence B. Robbins said the proposal to issue special highway bonds as a fuel tax alternative would seriously complicate the Treasury's efforts to sell long-term general revenue securities and would create added inflationary pressures.

Budget Director Maurice H. Stans said fuel tax increases seemed "the best means at hand" to deal with the deficit and he believed the only logical long-term alternative would be to cut down the construction rate and extend the termination date beyond 1972.

Opposition to the fuel tax increase was voiced by spokesmen for numerous petroleum organizations. The National Good Roads Assn., representing groups in Colorado, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon and Texas, urged consideration of alternatives, but supported passage ultimately of whatever measure was necessary "to keep the program rolling in full force."

## HEALTH INSURANCE FOR AGED

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 4700) to provide Federal health and hospitalization insurance for social security recipients. (Weekly Report p. 983)

TESTIMONY -- July 15 -- Dr. Matthew Besdine, American Dental Assn., opposed the bill as giving "no assurance that the introduction of a drastic and irreversible system of Federally sponsored health care" would solve the medical costs problems of the aged.

The American Hospital Assn. also opposed HR 4700, saying it favored voluntary prepaid health insurance plans. It said, however, that it was "conceivable" that the use of social security to assist in financing the medical needs of the aged "may be necessary ultimately." The American Public Welfare Assn. supported HR 4700.

July 16 -- Americans for Democratic Action endorsed the bill as a "necessary, immediate first step."

Opposition to the bill was expressed by representatives of the Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Illinois, Texas and New York medical societies, by the American Life Convention, the Health Insurance Assn. of America, the Life Insurance Assn. of America, the Council of State Chambers of Commerce and the Commerce and Industry Assn. of New York.

Groups testifying for the bill: the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, the National Retired Teachers Assn. and the American Assn. of Retired Persons.

July 17 -- Rep. John D. Dingell (D Mich.) endorsed the bill. Dingell said, "Despite pious protestations to the contrary, private programs have never met the needs (of the aged) and it is most unlikely that they ever will." Dingell said only 40 percent of the 15.3 million Americans over 65 had any kind of health insurance. Private insurance, he said, usually was cancelled by the insurance firms when the insured reached his 60s.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- July 18 -- The bill's sponsor, Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.), said the hearings had been helpful, "although not complete. And in view of the heavy agenda of the Committee, I don't think we will be able to get this legislation to the floor before adjournment this session. I am hopeful of action early next year." Forand July 21 released a letter from former President Harry S. Truman endorsing the bill.

## DEFENSE DEBATE

Recent committee action on national defense issues:

- The Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Special Subcommittee on Governmental Organization for Space Activities July 18 issued a unanimous report stating that U.S. space development efforts, both civilian and military, were handicapped by (1) Administration failure to develop a "comprehensive," long-range civilian-military space program; (2) inadequate coordination of the work of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, handling civilian space projects, with that of the Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency, handling military space projects; (3) inadequate definition of the "various space roles and missions" of the three services.

The Subcommittee said the absence of a long-range space program created liaison and coordination "weaknesses" that "cannot help but adversely affect" work on space projects. It said better coordination of military space efforts within the Defense Department was possible only "as an integrated part of a further unification of the services within the Defense Department." It said the

division of responsibility between NASA and ARPA "did not require amendment at this time," despite the need for better liaison. The Subcommittee also said Presidential secrecy orders to NASA officials were preventing Congress from obtaining basic policy information.

- Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Military Applications Subcommittee July 18 said "we do not have an effective means to stop" Russia's increasing ability to destroy U.S. cities with nuclear missiles fired from conventional submarines. His statement followed three days of Subcommittee executive briefings July 15-17 by Navy officials. Jackson said the threat would become even greater once the Soviet developed a large fleet of nuclear-powered submarines. He said the best defense would be more and better U.S. submarines, but "we are now planning to build a far smaller Polaris fleet, on a far slower timetable, than we can and should."

He called for "a greatly stepped up program of both basic and applied research and development in oceanography and undersea warfare detection and weapons systems, more attack submarines constructed at a faster rate, more Polaris submarines constructed at a faster rate." (Weekly Report p. 985)

## TRANSPORTATION ADEQUACY

- A five-member House Armed Services Special Subcommittee on Adequacy of Transportation in the Event of Mobilization, headed by Rep. Paul J. Kilday (D Texas), July 15-17 held three days of hearings on defense transportation problems. The Subcommittee held executive hearings July 22-24.

TESTIMONY -- July 15 -- Under Secretary of Commerce John J. Allen Jr. (Ex-Rep., R Calif. 1947-59) said existing U.S. transportation facilities "in the peak of condition could undoubtedly support our military effort in an all-out conventional war for a protracted period." However, Allen said, a large-scale nuclear attack on the U.S. "could certainly immobilize our transport regardless of its condition." Allen said rail and air cargo facilities were generally adequate to war needs, despite some trouble spots, but "the Nation's ocean shipping capability to meet the requirements of a full-scale war is unquestionably inadequate."

July 16 -- Owen R. Jones, deputy assistant director for transportation of the Office of Civilian and Defense Mobilization, said U.S. transport in general was adequate for immediate nuclear war needs, but probable fuel and manpower shortages could cause trouble eventually. Jones read a statement by ODCM Director Leo A. Hoegh saying, "Identification and elimination of arbitrary restraints on the flow of goods over national transportation systems is at the core of the problem before you." Hoegh's statement proposed creation of integrated transportation techniques, "including the combining of systems and the pooled use of equipment and terminals for economic employment." Under questioning as to the meaning of "restraints," Jones said some carriers thought tax laws discriminated against them.

July 17 -- Interstate Commerce Commission Chairman Kenneth H. Tuggle said lack of funds prevented the ICC from doing most of the things it thought necessary to prepare transport for a war emergency. Tuggle said Congress in 1958 cut off funds for the ICC's transportation mobilization staff, created in 1955, and ICC had interpreted the fund cutoff as "barring any expenditure of funds for mobilization activities."



## COMMITTEE NEARS END OF TEAMSTER INVESTIGATION

The Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, nearing the end of two and a half years of investigation of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, held hearings in June and July highlighted by two appearances by Teamster President James R. Hoffa. Questioning of Hoffa centered largely on whether he had attempted to clean up the union. (Weekly Report p. 793)

June 25 -- Preliminary witnesses were called in connection with alleged extortion by Teamster officials. William J. Poch, business manager of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, said that following a Teamster strike against the newspaper in 1951, Theodore R. Cozza, head of the Teamsters' Pittsburgh newspaper truck drivers' local, was hired as a truck driver and paid over \$100,000 during a nine-year period to maintain "labor peace." Poch said Cozza did "very little" work as a truck driver and the payments were made "for fear of disturbing our labor relations." Pierre Salinger, a Committee investigator, said that in addition to payments from the paper, Cozza received \$68,056 in salary and expenses plus a \$7,000 car and \$3,000 for a European trip from the Teamsters during the same period. Called to testify, Cozza invoked the Fifth Amendment.

Samuel Goldstein, brought to the stand under armed guard because he was serving a prison term for extortion, also invoked the Fifth Amendment but acknowledged he was receiving \$400 a week salary from the Teamsters during his prison stay. A Committee investigator testified Goldstein was still president of Teamster New York Local 239 and Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy said Hoffa had failed to dismiss Goldstein as he promised to do in 1958. Hoffa said the Goldstein case had not been brought to his attention through union channels yet.

Others to plead the Fifth Amendment June 25 when questioned on alleged shakedowns and extortion included: Joseph De Grandis of Teamster Local 266, New York; Joseph Blumetti, president of Teamster Local 410, Youngstown, Ohio; and Harold Gross. Counsel Kennedy said Gross was still president of Teamster Local 320 in Miami, Fla., although testimony in prior hearings linked him with shakedowns against New York newspapers and named him as a one-time member of the so-called Murder Inc. mob.

### HOFFA TESTIMONY

June 26 -- "I do not propose now or at any time to say that the invoking of an amendment of the Constitution of the U.S. necessarily means that an individual should be suspended from office," Hoffa said in response to questioning by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) as to why he didn't act against union officials who pleaded the Fifth Amendment. Hoffa added that although he had "the power and the authority" to suspend such officials, he wouldn't do it while the Committee was investigating them. Hoffa said, "When the final chapter is closed in this Committee, we (the union) will then take up one by one these charges."

Sen. Kennedy said he had "no hope" of Hoffa "ever cleaning up the union."

The Committee produced letters and minutes of local union meetings showing that two Teamster officials, Glenn W. Smith and H.L. Bolling, involved in a Tennessee

income tax evasion and embezzlement case, were still receiving salaries from their local and holding office, although Hoffa and his attorney Edward Bennett Williams recently had told a Federal court Hoffa had suspended the two men. Hoffa produced evidence showing he had written a letter ordering the men suspended and promised to find out why his order had been disobeyed.

Those pleading the Fifth Amendment June 26 included: William Presser, chairman of the Ohio Council of Teamsters, who refused to tell whether he had pledged automobiles he didn't own as security for \$24,117.51 in loans from the union; and John J. McNamara and John O'Rourke, both New York Teamster officials, who refused to discuss allegations they deprived union members of the right to participate in union business.

### MISUSE OF FUNDS

June 29, 30 -- A Committee investigator and other witnesses testified concerning alleged improper use of union funds. Benjamin Dranow, cited as an associate of Hoffa, took the Fifth Amendment when questioned about a \$1 million loan from the union for his Minneapolis department store shortly before the store went bankrupt. He also refused to answer questions concerning alleged improper use of union funds in a Florida real estate project. Others invoking the Fifth Amendment June 29-30: New York businessman Nat Gordon, on questions concerning contracts to make jackets for the union, without benefit of competitive bids, resulting in high profits to Dranow; and Louis Triscaro, Cleveland Teamster official, when questioned about union funds used for loans to a group involved in an alleged plot to smuggle munitions to Fulgencio Batista.

July 1, 6 -- Raymond Cohen, Philadelphia Teamster official, invoked the Fifth Amendment in response to questions on whether he had returned any of the \$750,000 in union funds the Committee contended he had misused, or whether Hoffa had taken any steps to remove him from office. (1958 Atlantic p. 683) Counsel Kennedy said Cohen, since 1958 when the charges were made, had been promoted in union ranks. Others to plead the Fifth Amendment July 1 on alleged connections with the underworld were New York Teamster officials Abe Gordon and Milton Holt. In hearings July 6, those invoking the Fifth Amendment in response to questions on allegations of union shakedowns and other improper activities: Anthony Provenzano, president of Teamster Local 560, Hoboken, N.J.; Anthony Castellito, Local 560's business agent; William Jacobson; Joseph P. Glimco; and Kenneth Collig. (Weekly Report p. 526)

July 7 -- Michael G. Communale (who July 8 was relieved of his post as assistant prosecutor of Hudson County, N.J.) denied earlier allegations that he was put on a New Jersey transportation company's payroll to insure labor peace with the Teamsters.

Witnesses who had represented management in Eastern truckline wage negotiations and Teamster members testified that because Eastern wage rates were higher than those which Hoffa had negotiated for Midwestern drivers when he was chairman of the Teamsters Central Conference, Hoffa tried to undercut East Coast Teamster unions in their negotiations for higher wages. Ted Daley,



secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 445, New York, said Hoffa in 1958 had tried to soften demands the union made against Anchor Motor Freight Lines of Cleveland.

#### BENDER TESTIMONY

July 8, 9 -- Appearing as a volunteer witness, George D. Bender (Ex-Rep., R Ohio 1939-49, 1951-55; Ex-Sen., R Ohio 1955-57) said he did not receive Teamster money or political support in his successful 1954 Ohio Senate campaign against Democrat Thomas Burke. (The Teamsters Aug. 23, 1958 hired Bender to head an "anti-racketeering commission" to investigate the charges of gangsterism in the union. 1958 Almanac p. 679) The Committee produced sworn statements from two Ohio Teamster officials saying the union had supported Bender. Counsel Kennedy said that although Bender's campaign committee reported total contributions of \$86,966, it failed to report \$108,996 deposited to its account after the election. Bender July 9 termed "a damnable lie" implications that he was bribed when in 1954 he was chairman of a House subcommittee investigating the Union or that charges were dropped against Ohio Teamster officials. "No charges were dropped. A report was made to Congress on the hearings...no strings were pulled by me," Bender said. (1954 Almanac p. 307) Bender said he may have had support from individual Teamsters but no official union support. "When you run for office, you have to have the votes of the washed and unwashed as well," he said.

Also July 9, George S. Maxwell, Cleveland labor relations consultant, said that in 1954 or 1955 he had received a warning personally from Hoffa that Teamster Local 299 in Detroit did not like Negro over-the-road (long distance) drivers coming into Detroit and that "it might not be healthy for me" (Maxwell) if Negroes drove any more long distance trucks into the jurisdiction of Local 299 (Hoffa's home local).

July 10 -- Ross Hill, Compton Calif., a Negro, said he had been subjected to costly racial discrimination by Local 299. He was allowed to haul freight in Detroit, he said, but couldn't pick up return loads as white drivers were able to do. Hill said he tried to join the local but was rejected. In a related development, 153 Negro members of Local 299 July 13 sent a telegram to Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) calling reports of racial discrimination in the local "completely false." McClellan said the telegram had no value as evidence since it was an unsworn statement. Those taking the Fifth Amendment July 10 included: Tom Keegan, aide to Teamster vice president John T. O'Brien; Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, who refused to say whether he had ever been a member of the Communist party or if he had ever approached anyone "directly or indirectly" in an attempt to get a court-appointed monitor of the Teamsters to resign.

July 13 -- Bartley C. Crum, a New York lawyer, testified he was approached by both Goldblatt and ILWU president Harry Bridges on a plan to induce former Teamster monitor Godfrey P. Schmidt to resign from the board of monitors and have Crum (who was Schmidt's attorney) replace him in order to pave the way for a merger of the two unions into a single giant transportation union. Crum also testified that Hoffa's attorney, Edward Bennett Williams, in a July 9 luncheon meeting, told him that the more than \$100,000 in fees Schmidt was seeking from the Teamsters would be paid "if

I (Crum) did not appear as a witness before this Committee."

Williams, sworn in as a volunteer witness, denied Crum's statement as "absolutely...false." He said Crum's testimony on alleged attempts to keep him from testifying was a "false, vicious and contrived smear." Harold Unger, another attorney who attended the luncheon, supported Williams: "It would have been ridiculous for him (Williams) to make such a statement. I would have remembered it if he had made it," Unger said.

July 14 -- Hoffa took the stand for his 14th appearance since the Select Committee began its hearings in 1957. "Crum himself made the statement that he thought Schmidt should be out and he should be a monitor," Hoffa said. Crum was interested in collecting Schmidt's fees only for selfish reasons, Hoffa said, because he could collect his fee as Schmidt's attorney only after Schmidt had collected what he maintained the Teamsters owed him.

#### HOFFA AND BRIDGES

Asked if he would favor the merger of the Teamsters and ILWU even if the new union were headed by a Communist, Hoffa said he would not and added that no American union currently was headed by a Communist despite insinuations against Bridges. Hoffa also said, "Harry Bridges is not going to become part of the Teamsters as long as I head it." Hoffa said present agreements between the two unions were on jurisdictional and organizational problems growing out of automation and mechanization of industry.

Hoffa challenged Counsel Kennedy to prove a statement that Hoffa was responsible for a number of Teamster contracts favoring employers rather than union members. Kennedy said it was already proved by the record. Kennedy also said, and Hoffa denied, that Hoffa had misappropriated certain union funds. Kennedy said quonset huts had been bought with \$10,400 of union money for a hunting lodge in which Hoffa had an interest; Hoffa said the cost of the huts had been paid back to the union.

During the hearing, Hoffa said it was a "lie" that he and Owen B. Brennan had received payoffs from employers for special favors. He threatened to sue Counsel Kennedy if Kennedy continued attacking the Teamsters for collaboration with alleged Communist-dominated unions. He also told the Committee to "ask Brennan" about several matters Hoffa said he didn't recall and about which Brennan had just invoked the Fifth Amendment.

Invoking the Fifth Amendment July 14: Teamster officials Owen B. Brennan, Walter Schuler and Roland McMaster, who declined to answer questions on whether contracts negotiated by Hoffa with Trans-American Truck Lines of Detroit were a "sell-out" of the union members. Hoffa said McMaster had told him the Trans-American contracts had been ratified by the union members, but Counsel Kennedy said they had not been.

In a July 15 statement summarizing two and a half years of Committee investigation of the Teamsters, McClellan said Hoffa and his "racketeer, in some instances gangster, associates continue to do business...in the same arrogant and defiant way."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 10 -- In a unanimous decision, a U.S. circuit court of appeals affirmed Federal District Judge F. Dickinson Letts' modification of the Jan. 31, 1958 consent decree that permitted Hoffa to assume the Teamster presidency conditionally under the supervision of a three-man board of monitors appointed

by Letts. (1958 Almanac p. 675) The initial consent decree provided for a clean-up of the union under monitor direction, followed, within a year of the decree, by a new union convention and election, after which the union was to be released from monitor and court supervision. The circuit court upheld Judge Letts in refusing to permit the new election and convention until he and the monitors were satisfied with Teamster clean-up efforts, even though a year had passed since the initial decree. (Weekly Report p. 111)

The circuit court also said the monitors' clean-up orders to the union were not self-enforcing, but that the monitors could seek orders from Letts requiring the union to fulfill the monitors' recommendations. It ordered the Teamsters to obey these recommendations already made by the monitors: Take action against Raymond J. Cohen as officer of Local 107, Philadelphia; suspend John J. McNamara as president of Local 295 and secretary-treasurer of Local 808, both New York, and audit Local 808's books; audit the books of Local 245, Springfield, Mo.; take various other cleanup actions.

In an appendix to its opinion, the circuit court reviewed the initial consent decree and summarized obligations imposed on the Teamsters by it, including guarantees of rights of individual union members, establishment of uniform bylaws and fiduciary standards and rules against conflicts of interest and reprisals.

The circuit court ruled that Godfrey P. Schmidt, in serving as a monitor, was in conflict of interest because he also was attorney for some employers dealing with the union. It did not order Schmidt removed, however, and specified that the conflict of interest finding was not meant to imply that Schmidt had not conducted himself "lawfully, in good conscience and openly." Schmidt, however, resigned June 26 and was replaced July 13 by Lawrence T. Smith, who said he would seek Hoffa's removal from office.

June 15 -- Metro Holovachka, who appeared before the Committee June 8-9, resigned as Lake County, Ind., deputy prosecutor. (Weekly Report p. 793)

June 17 -- Teamster ex-president Dave Beck and two trucking company executives, Roy Fruehauf of Fruehauf Trailer Co. and Burge Seymour of Associated Transport Inc., were indicted by a Federal grand jury for an alleged mysterious \$200,000 payment by the two men to Beck in 1954. (Weekly Report p. 364)

July 6 -- Hoffa said the Teamsters and the ILWU would cooperate in an organizational drive in Hawaii.

July 20 -- The Teamsters appealed to the Supreme Court against the U.S. circuit court's June 10 decision.

July 21 -- Martin F. O'Donoghue, monitors' chairman, said the monitors would petition for Hoffa's removal as Teamster president within two or three months.

## MILITARY PROCUREMENT

Recent Committee action on the "munitions lobby" and defense contracting procedures:

● **MUNITIONS LOBBY** -- Continuing its investigation into the employment of retired military officers by firms seeking defense contracts, the House Armed Services Special Investigations Subcommittee July 9-10, 21-22 heard several ex-generals and admirals testify they had never been subjected to undue pressures while in the Pentagon, but did not rule out the possibility that such practices might exist. Two former chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Adm. Arthur W. Radford, a director of the Philco Corp., and General of the Army Omar N. Bradley,

board chairman of the Bulova Watch Co., both suggested legislation to bar ex-officers from contract negotiations with the Pentagon for two or three years following their retirement.

Adm. Robert B. Carney, board chairman of Bath Iron Works, a Maine shipbuilding company, and consultant to several large firms doing defense work, said he thought "it is almost a physical impossibility for a retired officer to exert much influence" on the Pentagon. However, the former Chief of Naval Operations agreed with Radford and Bradley that a two or three-year "cooling-off" period might be an effective precaution.

Vice Adm. Hyman G. Rickover July 9 said he had had many "visits or visitations" by former associates in the armed services but these ceased when "word got around that I am obtuse." He said outsiders no longer pressured him, adding, "Now they go higher up and get pressure put on me in that way."

When ordered by Chairman F. Edward Hebert (D La.) to submit a list of names of those who had approached him, Rickover at first refused, then said he would supply the information provided no names were made public unless further inquiry was necessary. (Rickover left for a trip to Moscow July 22. The Committee said it had not received the names as of that date.)

Rickover said the use of influence could be discouraged by requiring the Secretary of Defense to submit periodic reports listing all contacts involving any business dealings between retired officers and personnel of the Defense Department.

Secretary of the Navy Thomas S. Gates Jr. told the Subcommittee that earlier information he had submitted giving the results of a poll of 4,200 retired officers might have created a "misunderstanding." (Weekly Report p. 952)

He said that detailed questionnaires had been sent to 500 ex-officers whose answers to the earlier poll had indicated a possible conflict of interest. Gates said of 430 answers "only five minor infractions of the conflict-of-interest statutes have been tentatively established." Four of those involved, Gates said, had since quit their jobs and the fifth was selling fire alarm equipment on competitive bids.

● **GENERAL PROCUREMENT POLICY** -- A special subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee held hearings July 13, 15, 17, 23 on bills (S 500, 1383 and 1875) to encourage competitive bidding for defense procurement instead of contract negotiation. Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), author of the broadest of the three bills, S 500, said legislation was needed "to stimulate speed, quality, reliability and innovation in our military procurement." Supporting S 1875, which provided for greater dispersal of defense contracts throughout the country and competitive bidding, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) criticized the concentration of the rockets and missiles industry in California. Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), who sponsored S 1875 together with Javits, said the bill resulted from a decline in defense orders in New York State but that concern was felt in many parts of the country.

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) said California was suited for the missiles and rockets industry because of its weather and climate, resources, research institutions and thinly populated regions for experimentation and testing. He said it was unthinkable "that our Nation's defense and security should be made a pawn in a political game between states of our Union."

## INTERSTATE TAXATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

HELD HEARINGS -- On proposals (S 2213, S 2281, S J Res 113) to clarify two 1959 Supreme Court decisions holding that a state could tax an interstate business on portions of its income earned within the state. (Weekly Report p. 951)

TESTIMONY -- July 21 -- Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) supported his own bill (S 2213). He said its proposal, also included in S 2281 and S J Res 113, to let states tax only those interstate businesses that had a "place of business" within the state was equitable because (1) establishment of a place of business meant the firm was an integral part of a state's economy and received public benefits for which the state should be compensated; (2) a company with no place of business in a state didn't get benefits from the state that related to the firm's income-producing activities; (3) the place-of-business criterion was a traditional criterion for state taxation of interstate business; (4) the place-of-business criterion would simplify tax computations.

Roland M. Bixler, National Assn. of Manufacturers, said the proposals before the Committee would help small businesses in particular and would not deprive the states of the right to needed revenues, since power to tax certain activities would be recognized.

July 22 -- John Dane Jr., Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said the proposals would decrease greatly the chances a business might be taxed more than 100 percent of its income.

## MOSCOW PAINTINGS DISPUTE

The United States Information Agency July 21 announced it was shipping to Moscow, for inclusion in the American National Exhibition there beginning July 25, 26 paintings completed before 1920 and executed in "traditional" American realistic style. The 26 supplemented an earlier collection composed of works completed after 1920 -- many abstract in form -- that had been criticized by some sources as too abstract and not representative of the whole range of U.S. art, and by House Un-American Activities Committee Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) as the product, in part, of artists with Communist affiliation records.

Dispute on the paintings began June 3 when Walter said 34 of the 67 artists represented in the initial collection had records of Communist affiliation. His Committee July 1 in executive session questioned two of the artists, Ben Shahn and Philip Evergood, who invoked the Fifth Amendment on some questions. Another witness, American Artists Professional League President Wheeler Williams, criticized some of the abstracts in the initial collections as "childish doodles" and a discredit to the U.S. and said a USIA official had approached him with a request to soften his testimony.

At his press conference July 1, President Eisenhower said the initial paintings were chosen by competent persons (a four-member committee headed by Lloyd Goodrich, director of the Whitney Museum in New York) and he would not be a "censor" of works already chosen. But he said paintings "America likes...ought to be shown." (Weekly Report p. 913)

The USIA July 7 said it would add pre-1920 works but not withdraw any paintings already chosen. Walter July 9 said the USIA should have withdrawn the work of artists with "significant" records of Communist affiliation.

## FAIR TRADE

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Special Fair Trade Subcommittee July 22 announced that no action would be taken in 1959 on the Federal fair trade bill (S 1083) sponsored by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.). In a third and final day of testimony July 10, Humphrey said the bill would help small business survive in the face of loss-leader selling and price cutting by large businesses. The National Assn. of Retail Druggists testified in favor of the bill and the National Oil Jobbers Council against it. A similar bill (HR 1253) was reported in the House June 9. (Weekly Report p. 790, 824)

## COAL MINE PROBLEMS

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, July 21 told the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Labor Subcommittee a bill introduced July 16 by Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) to set up a temporary commission to study coal mine safety (S 2403) "obviously" was aimed at preventing action until after the 1960 elections on bills broadening Federal mine safety regulations to cover small mines. Both Cooper and Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) earlier had introduced rival measures on small mine safety, and Cooper told Lewis his charge was "a very unfair and unjustified statement."

J.B. Taggart, a Virginia coal company owner, July 22 told the Subcommittee he spoke for his state in opposing "strenuously, violently and completely" Clark's bill (S 743), which is stronger than Cooper's, but that Virginia had no objections to consideration of Cooper's bill (S 1562), or his new proposal.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- July 21 -- The Senate Interior Committee approved an amended bill (HR 6596) authorizing establishment of a Coal Research and Development Commission as an independent Federal agency to study new uses for coal. The bill was passed by the House June 12. (Weekly Report p. 821)

## JUDICIAL SYSTEM STUDY

The Senate July 16 adopted by voice vote a resolution (S Res 91) authorizing \$60,000 for a study of the Federal judicial system, to be finished by Jan. 31, 1960, with spot checks aimed at increasing court efficiency and reducing delays in civil and criminal court cases. Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee's Improvements in Judicial Machinery Subcommittee which will conduct the study, told the Senate "we do not intend to check into the Supreme Court at all," or into the substance of any court decisions, and that hearings would not delay any action on pending judicial appointments or on bills under consideration proposing additional judgeships in "areas of obvious need."

## SENATE VETERANS' COMMITTEE

The Senate Rules and Administration Special Subcommittee on Establishing a Standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs July 22 issued a report to its parent Committee recommending creation of a standing, nine-member Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, as proposed in a number of resolutions (S Res 10, 12, 19, 80). The two-man Subcommittee, consisting of Howard W. Cannon (D Nev.) and Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), held hearings on the proposals June 9-10. (Weekly Report p. 825)



## SENATE MOVES TO BREAK BOTTLENECK ON SCHOOL BILL

The Senate this month is likely to break the bottleneck on school legislation.

The ultimate result may be a Presidential veto of the very same bill Mr. Eisenhower proposed in 1957.

### Background

Liberal Democrats in Congress, encouraged by the heavy support they received at the polls in the 1958 elections, started off 1959 with high hopes of getting a broad education bill passed.

Their hopes found expression in the so-called Murray-Metcalf bill (S 2, HR 22). It calls for Federal grants for both school construction and teachers' salaries. The money would go to the states in proportion to how many school age (5 through 17 years) children they had.

The original version of Murray-Metcalf called for \$4.7 billion in Federal aid every year. No termination date was set for the program. The National Education Assn., representing school administrators and teachers, was -- and still is -- the chief backer of the measure.

The House Education and Labor Committee, however, in an effort to decrease opposition, scaled down the Murray-Metcalf bill. The Committee June 8 reported (H Rept 447) a version of the bill providing for \$4.4 billion in Federal aid over four years. The cost estimate was based on \$25 for each school age child. As in the original version, the Federal money could be used for school construction and teachers' salaries. Also as in the original version, no state matching funds were required. The Federal money was an outright gift.

Since June 8 the scaled-down version of the Murray-Metcalf bill has been languishing in the House Rules Committee. It must get clearance from that Committee to reach the House floor -- unless complicated parliamentary procedures are used. The Rules Committee, comprised of 8 Democrats and 4 Republicans, is dominated by conservatives who long have been against Federal aid for education. Even so, some liberal House Democrats as recently as two months ago said privately they thought the House leadership would push the bill out of Rules. Not so now.

Their new pessimism is based partly on the fact that vital support for the bill collapsed once the Catholic church strongly opposed the bill. House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.), whose support is needed, is Catholic. The National Catholic Welfare Conference, official spokesman for the church in the U.S., opposes Federal subsidization of teachers' salaries as proposed in the Murray-Metcalf bill.

Archbishop Albert G. Meyer of Chicago, head of the Conference's education department May 5 wrote Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.) (also a Catholic) of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee that "education in the U.S. is best served when it is locally controlled and locally supported." He said also that "Federal subsidy for teachers' salaries appears incompatible with the idea of temporary aid...."

Senate Democratic liberals originally planned to let the House vote on an education bill first. But faced with the impasse on the Murray-Metcalf bill in the House, they decided to act on a bill of their own.

### Senate Action

Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) arranged a meeting between Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and key Democratic liberals in the Senate to talk over the Democratic legislative program. Meeting with Johnson on June 8 were McNamara, Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and John F. Kennedy (D Mass.). According to those attending the meeting, the need for passage of an education bill was stressed. The next day -- June 9 -- Johnson included an education bill on his legislative "must" list. Insiders say Johnson also asked Chairman Lister Hill (D Ala.) of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee to work out some kind of education bill which could pass the Senate.

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Education Subcommittee, of which Hill is a member, met in executive session June 17 to discuss a compromise education bill. Murray, Hill, McNamara and Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas) are the Democrats on that Subcommittee while Sens. Clifford P. Case (N.J.), Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) and John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) are the Republicans. All three of those Republicans favor Federal aid to education and have sponsored bills to accomplish it.

The upshot of the meeting was that the staffs of Hill, Murray and McNamara were directed to draft a compromise bill. The bill has been drafted and is being circulated in the Senate. The draft bill is along the lines of President Eisenhower's 1957 education bill (S 889, HR 3976, HR 3986). It calls for \$500 million a year for three years to help states build schools. Mr. Eisenhower's bill recommended \$325 million a year for four years for the same purpose. (See accompanying comparison of the two bills.) Mr. Eisenhower's 1959 education bills (S 1016, S 1017; HR 4267, 4268) would authorize the Federal Government starting in fiscal 1961 to help school districts and colleges pay off their construction bonds over a 25-to-40-year period.

### Outlook

The draft bill, with perhaps some minor changes, is virtually certain of clearing the Senate Education Subcommittee within the next few days. The full Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, comprised of 9 Democrats and 6 Republicans, is also expected to vote to report it to the floor this month. Backers of the compromise bill predict only Republican Sens. Barry Goldwater and Everett McKinley Dirksen, Minority Leader, will vote against it.

With Johnson's support, plus that of a number of Republicans anxious to get a school bill passed, the proposed measure has an excellent chance of passing the Senate. Current strategy is to push for a vote late this month.

If the bill passes the Senate, it will then go to the House where its backers claim assurances of support from House Democratic leaders who are currently cool to the



Murray-Metcalf bill. If the Senate bill passes the House -- and there is a good chance it will -- it will be up to the President to decide whether to veto virtually the same bill he proposed in 1957.

All indications are that Mr. Eisenhower will veto the bill. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming July 14 said emphatically that the President's 1957 bill "would be in conflict with the current fiscal policy of the President." This was as far as Flemming would go in answer to whether he preferred no school bill at all to the President's 1957 proposal. He did not predict a veto, but the inference was clear.

Democrats see lots of political hay in the President's veto of his own school bill. And many of them believe a school bill presents the best chance to override the President's veto.

PROVISIONS	ADMINISTRATION 1957 BILL	DEMOCRATIC DRAFT BILL
FEDERAL CONTROL	Similar disclaimers in both bills. Democratic draft additionally states that Federal Government shall not interfere with the "operation" of schools. This addition evidently was designed to assure Southerners that the bill would not increase the Government's integration authority.	
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION	\$325 million in each of the fiscal years 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961. Total: \$1.3 billion.	\$500 million in each of the fiscal years 1960, 1961, 1962. Total: \$1.5 billion.
ALLOTMENT OF FEDERAL DOLLARS TO STATES	Same allotment formula in both bills. Money would be allotted according to need under formula taking into account state's school population and wealth.	
PENALTY PROVISION	Both bills would reduce Federal grants if the state spent less on school construction than it could afford. This determination would be made by employing an "effort index" relating spending to financial resources.	
STATE PLANS	Requires state education agency to file detailed reports with Federal Government explaining where Federal money would be spent. The state in the reports is required to give assurances that the Federal money will be spent where it is needed most.	Also requires state to distribute money according to need. But reports required are far less detailed than those under Administration bill.
MATCHING	Federal Government under both bills would pay between one-third and two-thirds of the school construction costs. State would make up the difference. Local contributions would count as part of matching requirement only under Democratic bill.	
FINANCIAL REPORTS	Requires state to submit detailed financial reports telling how Federal money was spent.	Merely requires that the state certify that it spent the Federal money in accordance with the act.
BOND PURCHASES	\$750 million in each of the fiscal years 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961. Total: \$3 billion. The Government would buy school construction bonds which could not be marketed favorably on the commercial market.	\$750 million in each of the fiscal years 1960, 1961, 1962. Total: \$2.25 billion. Similar to Administration bill in other respects.
ADVANCES FOR BOND REPAYMENT	Federal Government could advance states up to \$150 million all told under both bills to be put into reserve fund to insure payment of debt service on bonds.	

### Allotments Under Senate School Bill

This listing shows estimates of what each state would get for school construction under the draft bill proposed by liberal Democrats in the Senate.

All figures except those in the "per child" column are in thousands.

State	Federal Grant	State Matching Funds Required	Total	Federal Grant Per Child
Ala.	\$ 17,150	\$ 8,573	\$ 25,723	\$20.74
Ariz.	3,883	2,330	6,213	16.59
Ark.	10,184	5,091	15,275	20.78
Calif.	21,815	41,638	63,453	8.59
Colo.	4,629	4,007	8,636	13.90
Conn.	3,094	6,189	9,283	7.02
Del.	586	1,156	1,742	7.61
D. C.	2,051	2,051	4,102	13.86
Fla.	9,703	8,071	17,774	13.80
Ga.	18,347	9,172	27,519	19.43
Idaho	2,771	1,530	4,301	17.76
Ill.	17,115	32,943	50,058	9.17
Ind.	12,340	12,335	24,675	13.09
Iowa	8,943	7,133	16,076	15.11
Kan.	5,760	5,253	11,013	13.15
Ky.	13,718	6,857	20,575	17.89
La.	14,159	7,078	21,237	18.98
Maine	2,972	2,105	5,077	14.36
Md.	6,917	7,917	14,834	12.09
Mass.	10,433	17,833	28,266	10.70
Mich.	18,618	22,399	41,017	11.84
Minn.	10,841	8,594	19,435	15.27
Miss.	11,956	5,977	17,933	19.93
Mo.	9,053	10,087	19,140	10.70
Mont.	2,161	1,745	3,906	14.70
Neb.	4,394	3,469	7,863	14.79
Nev.	312	545	857	7.26
N. H.	1,652	1,558	3,210	14.00
N. J.	8,444	16,891	25,335	8.07
N. M.	4,066	2,033	6,099	19.00
N. Y.	24,253	48,513	72,766	8.02
N. C.	22,484	11,240	33,724	20.02
N. D.	3,097	1,548	4,645	19.48
Ohio	17,416	23,133	40,549	9.33
Okla.	9,227	5,897	15,124	17.51
Ore.	4,768	4,566	9,334	13.28
Pa.	28,927	35,757	64,684	12.49
R. I.	1,363	1,883	3,246	8.31
S. C.	13,426	6,711	20,137	20.78
S. D.	2,894	1,475	4,369	18.20
Tenn.	15,606	7,801	23,407	18.45
Texas	30,525	20,950	51,475	15.06
Utah	3,564	1,920	5,484	17.82
Vt.	1,549	1,614	3,163	17.40
Va.	14,269	9,323	23,592	16.80
Wash.	6,612	7,635	14,247	11.96
W. Va.	10,306	4,712	15,018	19.45
Wis.	11,330	10,513	21,843	14.06
Wyo.	1,037	907	1,944	14.40
Alaska	749	749	1,498	20.81
Guam	291	145	436	20.78
Hawaii	1,801	1,801	3,602	13.85
P. R.	16,232	8,114	24,346	20.78
V. I.	186	94	280	20.67
TOTAL	\$499,979	\$479,561	\$979,540	

## PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL AT BAT AGAIN IN SENATE

The Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee July 28 opens hearings on bills to regulate baseball and other professional team sports.

The upcoming hearings will be the first ones on the subject in the 86th Congress. The bill the Subcommittee approves after the hearings will hold the sports spotlight for the rest of the year.

Here is an explanation of the problem and the proposed solutions.

### The Problem

The problem facing owners of football, basketball and hockey teams is that they do not know where they stand under Federal antitrust laws.

They want assurances in the form of legislation that what they are doing now does not violate the antitrust laws. They want Congress to give such current practices as territorial agreements and drafting of players immunity from those laws.

As far as specific legislation is concerned, Commissioner Bert Bell of the National Football League July 24, 1958, told the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee: "We would be happy with anything that would keep us out of the courts and spell out the things that we have to have."

Baseball is unique. It alone of all the professional team sports already has immunity from the antitrust laws. There are many Members of Congress who take the "what is good for the goose is good for the gander attitude." They want to put the professional team sports under the same laws.

### Court Decisions

The sports law Congress ultimately writes is expected to upset a 37-year-old Supreme Court decision which granted baseball immunity from the antitrust laws in the first place. That decision as well as other Supreme Court decisions that figure in the drafting of the legislation:

**BASEBALL IMMUNITY** -- Federal Baseball Club of Baltimore v. the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs (259 U.S. 200). In 1922, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, speaking for the Supreme Court majority opinion, said baseball games were "purely state affairs." He said "personal effort, not related to production, is not a subject of commerce." The Federal Baseball Club had charged the National League destroyed the Federal League by buying up Federal clubs or inducing them to leave the league.

**Toolson v. New York Yankees** (346 U.S. 356). George Toolson, New York Yankee farm team player, sued the Yankees on grounds they had blacklisted him after he refused to report to a minor league team. In 1953, the Supreme Court (in a per curiam opinion) said the 1922 decision put the Yankees out of the reach of the antitrust laws. The Court left it up to Congress to end

baseball's immunity. The Court said: "We think that if there are evils in this field which now warrant application to it of the antitrust laws, it should be by legislation."

**BOXING COVERED** -- *U.S. v. International Boxing Corp. of New York* (348 U.S. 236). In this case, the IBC argued the Toolson decision exempted boxing from the Federal antitrust laws. In 1955, Chief Justice Earl Warren said that the Federal Baseball case "did not hold that all businesses based on professional sports were outside the scope of the antitrust laws. The issue confronting us is therefore not whether a previously granted exemption should continue but whether an exemption should be granted in the first instance. And that issue is for Congress to resolve, not this Court." In other words, the umbrella the Court earlier put over baseball does not cover other professional sports. The Court in another opinion given the same day (Jan. 31, 1955) upheld the right of the U.S. to sue the Shubert Theater interests and said: "Toolson was a narrow decision of stare decisis." (Defined as "a doctrine giving to precedents the authority of established law.") The Court said "the defendants would have us convert this narrow application of the rule into a sweeping grant of immunity to every business based on the live presentation of local exhibitions, regardless of how extensive its interstate phases may be. We cannot do so. If the Toolson holding is to be expanded -- or contracted -- the appropriate remedy lies with Congress."

**FOOTBALL COVERED** -- *Radovich v. National Football League* (352 U.S. 455). William Radovich, former guard with the Detroit Lions, sued the National Football League for \$105,000 on grounds it prevented him from becoming a player-coach in the Pacific Coast League. Justice Tom C. Clark, in the majority opinion, reiterated the Court's contention that baseball's legal umbrella regarding antitrust laws did not cover other professional sports. The opinion again nudged Congress to do something to remedy the discrimination resulting from the Court's 1922 Federal Baseball decision.

Clark said in the majority opinion that "in Toolson we continued to hold the umbrella over baseball that was placed there some 31 years earlier by Federal Baseball. The Court did this because it was concluded that more harm would be done in overruling Federal Baseball than in upholding a ruling which at best was of dubious validity.... The Court was careful to restrict Toolson's coverage to baseball.... We did not extend them (exemptions from the antitrust laws) to boxing or the theater because we believed that the volume of interstate business in each -- the rationale of Federal Baseball -- was such that both activities were within the Act. Likewise, the volume of interstate business in organized football places it within the provisions of the Act.

"If this ruling is unrealistic, inconsistent or illogical, it is sufficient to answer, aside from the distinctions between the businesses, that were we considering the question of baseball for the first time upon a clean

slate we would have no doubts. But Federal Baseball held the business of baseball outside the scope of the Act. No other business claiming the coverage of those cases has such an adjudication. We, therefore, conclude that the orderly way to eliminate error or discrimination, if any there be, is by legislation and not by court decision. Congressional processes are more accommodative, affording the whole industry hearings and an opportunity to assist in the formulation of new legislation.... Of course the doctrine of Toolson and Federal Baseball must yield to any Congressional action and continues only at its sufferance."

## Congressional Action

The House Judiciary Study of Monopoly Power Subcommittee, headed by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), held baseball hearings in 1951-52. Its report (H Rept 2002) of May 27, 1952 concluded: "...Legislation is not necessary until the reasonableness of the reserve rules (under which a player is bound to one club for life unless he is sold or traded) has been tested by the courts. If those rules are unreasonable in some respects, it would be inappropriate to adopt legislation before baseball has had an opportunity to make such modifications as may be necessary."

Turning away from baseball specifically and its practices, Celler's Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee in 1957 held hearings on whether baseball's immunity from the antitrust laws was unfair to other professional sports.

The full House Judiciary Committee May 13, 1958 reported a bill (HR 10378 -- H Rept 1720) to apply, with limitations, antitrust laws to baseball and other professional sports, but not to player contracts and league agreements "reasonably necessary" to maintain sports competition.

The "reasonably necessary" proviso was deleted on the floor of the House. The House June 24, 1958, passed by voice vote a version of HR 10378 exempting most of the current sports activities of professional baseball, basketball, football and hockey from the antitrust laws.

The Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee held hearings on sports legislation July 9-31, 1958. On Aug. 1, 1958 the Subcommittee voted 4-2 to table the House-passed bill (HR 10378). Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said that the Senate did not have enough time before adjournment to consider it. Voting to table were Kefauver, Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) and William Langer (R N.D.). Voting against tabling were Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and John A. Carroll (D Colo.). Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) was absent. (1958 Almanac p.318)

## 1959 Proposals

The discussion at the upcoming Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee hearings opening July 28 will focus on two bills -- S 616, S 886.

S 616 was introduced Jan. 21, 1959 by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) and is co-sponsored by Sens. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.). The bill would exempt from antitrust laws professional sports activities and agreements relating to: "(1) the equalization of competitive playing strengths; (2) the employment, selection, or eligibility of players, or the reservation, selection or assignment of player con-

tracts; (3) the right to operate within specific geographic areas; (4) the regulation of the granting by a club of the right to telecast reports or pictures of contests in the organized professional team sports of baseball, football, basketball, or hockey from telecasting stations located within 75 miles of the home community of another club on the day when such club is scheduled to play there a regularly scheduled league game in the same sport; or (5) the preservation of public confidence in the honesty in sports contests."

The bill specifies that it would not affect players' rights to bargain collectively "or to engage in other associated activities for their mutual aid or protection."

## Kefauver Bill

Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) of the Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee Feb. 3, 1959 introduced S 886. His bill is not a blanket exemption for the practices covered in S 616. It would not let a major league baseball club sign more than 80 player contracts at one time. This provision would mean an end to the farm system. Currently, major league teams own hundreds of players in both the major and minor leagues. The 80-player limit provision is designed to breathe new life into the ailing minors by letting independent club owners bid for and develop players. Then these independent owners, backers of the bill maintain, could sell the players they had developed to major league clubs. Backers say this would increase revenue for the minors and also result in better minor league play.

The Kefauver bill also would give college football stars a chance to bargain with professional club owners. Currently, the club owners sit down and decide which college players shall go where. The player himself has little to say about it. The club owners contend the college draft system enables them to equalize the strengths of the teams in the league, thus increasing competition. Kefauver's bill would allow the college draft system to continue, but the athlete himself would have the right to refuse the draft and bargain for more money among teams in the league.

Regarding television, the Kefauver bill would enable club owners to black out certain areas only if the Federal Communications Commission deemed the agreements "reasonably necessary." The club owners will oppose this FCC authority.

## Pro and Con

PRO -- Owners of professional baseball, basketball, football and hockey teams are united in wanting antitrust exemption for their current sports practices. Their positions as stated before the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee in 1958 when bills similar to the 1959 ones were pending:

### Baseball

Commissioner of Baseball Ford C. Frick -- "The application of the antitrust laws to the organized team sport of baseball would be inappropriate and disastrous." Said he would settle for limited exemption (as in S 616) from antitrust laws instead of blanket exemption granted by 1922 Supreme Court decision. "Territorial rights, along with the reserve clause, are, in my opinion, the keystones of organized baseball. Without them, it is difficult to foresee how equalization of competitive

playing strengths or even economic survival of baseball could be achieved," Frick said. Arguing for authority to black out major league telecasts from the area where a minor league team was playing, he said: "To preserve professional baseball in the many minor league cities and in the long run to preserve baseball in the major leagues, baseball should have the authority to adopt rules which will prevent liquidation of the minor league structure by indiscriminate broadcasts." Opposing the "reasonably necessary" test which is in the pending Kefauver bill, Frick said: "A bill which did not give an outright exemption and which required that the reasonableness or necessity of sports practices be proven in court would give no real exemption at all, but would impose a burden of litigation on sports which would jeopardize their continuance."

George M. Trautman, president of the National Assn. of Professional Baseball Leagues (representing minor league clubs) -- Stating that minor league baseball had declined to where 90 percent of the clubs were operating in the red, Trautman contended "the saturation of the major league games by radio and TV in minor league territory has been the greatest deterrent to attendance."

#### Basketball

Maurice Podoloff, president of the National Basketball Assn. -- Said college draft system and other league agreements must be exempted from antitrust laws to preserve professional basketball. He endorsed the exemptions in the Hennings bill.

#### Football

Commissioner Bert Bell of the National Football League -- Endorsed the exemptions of the Hennings bill. "If the public interest lies in preserving competition, and we understand this to be the policy of the antitrust laws, then we believe the public interest can only be protected by exemption of our sports aspects from these laws." He said any "reasonable necessity" test "would leave the final solution of our problem in the lap of the courts contrary to the suggestion of the Supreme Court."

#### Hockey

C. S. Campbell, president of the National Hockey League -- Said hockey should get the same consideration under the antitrust laws as other professional team sports. Said exemptions covered in Hennings bill, except for television provisions, were essential to continuance of hockey. He also opposed the "reasonably necessary" requirement on grounds resulting law suits would "harass us beyond our powers of endurance."

CON -- The Antitrust Division of the Justice Department opposes allowing ball clubs to make agreements regarding telecasts. As for the other exemptions in both bills, the Justice Department said "this decision, covering as it does primarily the internal operations of sports, is a matter for the legislative judgment of the Congress."

Robert A. Bicks, assistant to the Attorney General within the Antitrust Division, said there was no legal basis for claiming that present baseball rules regarding the television and radio broadcasts of baseball games were beyond the antitrust laws. He said organized sports already had enough protection from such broadcasts and did not need legislation. He said proposed immunity for broadcasting agreements "would grant to organized

### Antitrust Law

Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act (26 Stat 209, 15 USC) are those frequently used in bringing suits against owners of professional sport teams. Those sections:

"Sec. 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states...is hereby declared to be illegal."

"Sec. 2. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states...shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

sports the unchecked power to deprive the entire American public of the right to see over television any sports contests.... Since the sports involved -- baseball, football, basketball and hockey -- are those most commonly seen on television and heard on radio, this legislation could conceivably result in a virtually complete blackout of sports broadcasts and telecasts. Indeed, a literal interpretation of this legislation would extend the antitrust immunity to radio and television programs which merely issued news reports concerning sports contests.... There is no comparable restriction possible in any area in American life other than those for which regulatory bodies have been established by Congress...."

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee and its Antitrust Subcommittee opposed bills giving sports practices blanket exemption from the antitrust laws. He said under such exemption "nothing is done to control the destinies of that game, nothing to protect the public interest and the public welfare." He favors the "reasonably necessary" test. He said baseball owners' arguments that the blanket exemptions were necessary to keep them from being harassed by law suits were "a lot of malarkey. Football, basketball and hockey now all are subject fully to the antitrust laws. There has been no great multitude of antitrust suits in these sports," he said.

William Howton of the Green Bay Packers, president of the National Football League Players Assn., also endorsed the "reasonably necessary" test. "The club owners have proven over the years," Howton said, "that they abuse the players when they have had a free hand..."

### Outlook

The Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee is expected to approve a bill sometime in August. But it is doubtful, because of the lateness in the session, that the Senate itself will vote on it. On the House side, the prospects for action in 1959 are even more dim. Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Antitrust Subcommittee July 21 said he had no intention of holding hearings on the general problem but might hold hearings on proposals to allow club owners to black out television and radio broadcasts of their games. He said no dates for the broadcast hearings have been firmed up.

In sum, it is extremely unlikely that Congress will pass a sports law in 1959. But by getting the Senate hearings out of the way in 1959, there is a good chance of final action in 1960. Any sports bill approved by the Senate in 1959 stays alive through 1960.



## NAACP VOTE DRIVE

Delegates to the 50th anniversary convention of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) July 19 voted to step up the drive for Negro voting in the South. (For earlier coverage of the meeting, see Weekly Report p. 970)

They voted to increase expenditures for the campaign and to seek a million signatures on a petition favoring wider enfranchisement of Southern Negroes.

They also called on the Justice Department "to begin a greatly expanded program of applying" the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

On other matters, the NAACP:

- Called on the AFL-CIO to end discrimination within unions, complaining specifically of the "exclusion of non-white persons" by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Trainmen.
- Demanded "immediate eradication" of school segregation outside the Deep South.
- Urged "church agencies and the Christian associations, the YMCA and the YWCA, to remove every vestige of discrimination."

## POLITICAL CONTROVERSY

Political controversy marked several of the convention speeches. The Administration record on civil rights was assailed July 15 and 16 by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO), and ex-Gov. Averell Harriman (D N.Y. 1955-59). Reuther said the President's position on the school desegregation question has been marked by "nothing but evasion or hesitation."

Roy Wilkins, the NAACP executive secretary, July 19 said that "so far as civil rights legislation is concerned, Democrats in Congress have produced a big round zero." Wilkins said Negroes might have to vote Republican to end "the sabotage of Federal legislation by Dixiecrat committee chairmen." He called the Administration civil rights proposals "moderate but helpful."

## FARM POLICY HIT

The National Farmers Union, representing 280,000 farm families, July 18 in Denver charged the Democratic leadership in Congress with failing to play an "aggressive role" in the farm field. It said that as a result farm and other national policies were "outright reactionary."

The Executive Committee of the NFU recommended that Congressional leaders draw up a national food policy; establish a world food board within the United Nations to control shortages and surpluses; overhaul the Nation's credit system to fill the needs of farmers and small businessmen; broaden the social security program; and stimulate the economy through public works projects.

## EQUAL TIME EDITORIAL

The Columbia Broadcasting System planned to use its television facilities July 26 to press Congress to revise the "equal time" provision in the Communications Act of 1934.

The network wants Congress to revise the law so that broadcasters will not be obliged to give all political candidates for the same office equal time in their news coverage.

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee July 22 unanimously reported a bill (S 2424 -- S Rept 562) to accomplish this. (Weekly Report p. 984) Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said he had assurances from Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) that the equal time bill would be brought up soon. Humphrey, whose candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination was announced July 14, had a July 18 CBS television appearance cancelled on grounds it would come under the equal time provision.

Humphrey called the network decision "unnecessary and unfounded" and said, "I couldn't help but feel that maybe I was getting a little high pressure lobbying here."

Networks through the years have been hesitant to use their facilities to lobby for legislation affecting them for fear of running afoul of the Federal Communications Commission. The only FCC decision on editorializing by TV stations was announced June 1, 1949. The FCC said it was all right for stations to editorialize as long as they were fair about it. (For decision, see 1958 Weekly Report p. 222)

Frank Stanton, CBS president, was scheduled to deliver the equal time editorial on July 26. Stanton July 2, 1957 said CBS fought for the right to editorialize, but "having won it, we have not used it very much...."

## Pressure Points

• AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION -- The ADA July 17 wrote Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that State Department witnesses at hearings July 13 "failed completely" to prove they needed Congressional authority to deny passports. (Weekly Report p. 981)

• D.C. HOME RULE -- Gov. Foster Furcolo (D Mass.) July 17 said he has started a campaign among Governors to get home rule for the District of Columbia. The resolution Furcolo is asking the Governors to sign and send to Congress states that "the time has come to redress the denial of suffrage to these patriotic, long-suffering American citizens." The Senate July 15 passed, by voice vote, a home rule bill (S 1681). (Weekly Report p. 964)

• HOUSING BILL -- The U.S. Conference of Mayors July 15 opposed and the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards July 18 endorsed the Eisenhower Administration's compromise housing bills (HR 8181, 8190, S 2378). The new measure omits the public housing, housing for the aged and college classroom loan provisions in the bill (S 57) Mr. Eisenhower vetoed. (Weekly Report p. 950, 972)

## BOHLEN CONTROVERSY

A move to name Charles E. Bohlen, Ambassador to the Philippines, as the State Department's chief adviser on Soviet affairs led to controversy and confusion on Capitol Hill. The sequence of events:

July 9 -- Secretary of State Christian A. Herter told a news conference he had discussed a departmental post with Bohlen and hoped Bohlen would defer his reported plans to retire.

July 13 -- News stories said Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), chairman of the Senate GOP Policy Committee told Herter they would oppose naming Bohlen to a top-ranking post, although the assignment would not require Senate confirmation. Both Senators had opposed Bohlen's 1953 confirmation as Ambassador to Russia, mainly because of his service as adviser to President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the 1945 Yalta conference and his later defense of the Yalta pact. GOP Sens. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) and Henry Dworshak (Idaho), who had opposed Bohlen in 1953, said they had revised their opinions and would support him. Assistant Senate Minority Leader Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) joined Senate Democratic Whip Mike Mansfield (Mont.) in denouncing Republican opposition. (1953 Almanac p. 976)

July 15 -- President Eisenhower told his news conference Herter's report to him on the Bohlen matter "was completely negative." (Weekly Report p. 976)

July 17 -- White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty told newsmen the President had authorized him to say "nothing could be further from the truth" than reports indicating his lack of confidence in Bohlen. Philippine Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo said Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon had told him the President was upset by news misinterpretations of his statement and had ordered a telegram sent to Bohlen, to be followed by a personal letter, giving assurances of confidence.

July 22 -- The President, at his press conference, praised Bohlen but did not say whether he would be given the departmental post. (See text, p. 1005)

## NATIONAL POLICY STUDY

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) July 18 made public a July 10 letter from President Eisenhower assuring him of White House cooperation in a Senate study of the effectiveness of Government policies and programs dealing with the cold war. The study was authorized by the Senate July 14 (S Res 115), and the President said "the bounds contemplated... seem to me to be generally satisfactory, it being my understanding that insofar as the National Security Council is concerned your study is directed to procedures and machinery and not to substance." "Within these bounds," the President said, his staff would "work cooperatively with your Subcommittee in an effort to help make this study of value not only to the Legislative Branch but to the Executive Branch as well." (Weekly Report p. 965)

## PRESIDENT ON PUBLIC WORKS

President Eisenhower, in a July 20 letter to Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.), said "it is my firm judgment that the present and future welfare of the American people requires that sky-rocketing of Federal spending be stopped." The letter was a reply to a July 13 letter from Taber, ranking GOP member of the House Appropriations Committee. Taber, who released the texts, had asked the President's opinion of what he called Congress' "sense of irresponsibility" in passing a public works bill (HR 7509) that disregarded Administration requests for "no new starts." The bill now is in conference. (Weekly Report p. 963)

The President said that to provide adequate security, meet responsibilities and "still avoid the continuing inflation which results from higher and higher budget expenditures leading to deficits, we must avoid committing ourselves to larger and larger expenditures in future years." "The fact that such commitments result in only relatively small increases in expenditures in 1960 seems to me immaterial," he said.

## GOLDFINE CONTEMPT PLEA

Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine July 16 withdrew his plea of not guilty to a contempt of Congress indictment and placed himself at the mercy of a Federal court. By changing his plea to nolo contendere, or no contest, Goldfine made himself subject to a maximum penalty of one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine. However, U.S. District Court Judge James W. Morris indicated he would impose a lighter sentence because of "mitigating circumstances."

Goldfine was indicted for his refusal to answer 18 questions put to him July 11, 1958 by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Legislative Oversight Subcommittee. The Subcommittee, as part of its investigation of Federal regulatory agencies, was probing Goldfine's dealings with Sherman Adams, then Presidential assistant. The questions Goldfine refused to answer, however, concerned the financial operations of his East Boston Co. and its subsidiary, the Boston Port Development Co. -- specifically his withdrawal of \$305,684.48 from the latter company. The Subcommittee said the questions were pertinent to the hearing because they dealt with the ability of the Securities and Exchange Commission to protect a company's minority stockholders from exploitation. Goldfine maintained the questions were irrelevant to the Subcommittee's investigation and concerned "matters presently in litigation and under judicial consideration." (1958 Almanac p. 698)

Judge Morris said Goldfine's change of plea amounted to a "complete vindication" of the Subcommittee. He said the unauthorized "bugging" of Goldfine's hotel room by a Subcommittee investigator during the period of the hearings might be taken into consideration in mitigation of punishment. An earlier Goldfine attempt to quash the indictment on the basis of the wiretapping incident was rejected by Judge Morris June 24.

## THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S JULY 22 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's July 22 press conference, the 64th of his second term, held one week after the 63rd (Weekly Report p. 974):

THE PRESIDENT: Please sit down. Good morning. Ready for the questions.

## NIXON VISIT TO RUSSIA, CAPTIVE NATIONS

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: In Warsaw yesterday Premier Khrushchev professed to be puzzled about why Vice President Nixon is going to Russia and he apparently linked this puzzlement with criticism of your proclamation on the captive nations. Do you see this attitude as a sort of strike against the Nixon visit even before it starts?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, no, I wouldn't think of it in that way. The Nixon visit was of course proposed quite awhile back, and it's really an exchange of visits between Mr. Kozlov and Mr. Nixon. It's a good will gesture and we wanted to have a prominent American to officiate at the opening of our exhibit.

Now, as far as the resolution about the captive nations, this was a resolution by the Congress, asked me to issue a proclamation, which I did; and asked the United States to observe ceremonies, conduct ceremonies in memory of the plight of such peoples. But I don't think there is any specific relationship between the two things.

Q. MERRIMAN SMITH, United Press International: Mr. President, in the same connection sir, what do you think, quite aside from the Nixon visit, of the proposition of the Russians through Pravda, in a three-column article this morning, and through statements by Khrushchev, literally criticizing the proclamation by you of a week of prayer for the captive people? What do you think of their basic criticism of you for proclaiming a week of prayer?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, of course they don't admit there are any captive nations. They have their own propaganda. They present a picture to their own peoples, including the world, so far as they can, that we think, that we know is distorted and is untrue. Now, this to me, to our way of thinking, is quite important not only because it is a matter of simple justice and human concern for all these people, but when you come down to it this country is made up of a great many of those people. We have relatives and people of the ethnic derivation of all those captive nations and it becomes sort of a personal thing with us, and would be very, almost unusual for us to be -- to be silent all the time and just acquiesce presumably in their right to express themselves in the form of their government.

## GENEVA STALEMATE

Q. RAY L. SCHERER, NBC: Do you see any danger that continued stalemate at Geneva might bring about an erosion in the Western position, in the effort to get something settled?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, once in a while you see such hints, because there is implied that there is a weakening of the strength of will of our delegation. Well, knowing Mr. Herter and some of the others, I'm quite certain, on his part, at least, that this is not taking place, and I'm confident with respect to the others and the allies, so that while these things are very wearing, and sometimes physically wearing as well as mentally, intellectually, I think there need be no fear that they are standing firmly on principle.

But I do insist always, we are ready, they are ready, to undertake any negotiation or any suggestion or any offer that, recognizing our basic rights as the starting point, still offers some promise to easing what we call world tensions.

## DINNER WITH NEWSMEN

Q. WILLIAM MCGAFFIN, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, is it correct that you, yourself, are the source of some stories which have appeared the last couple of days about expressing your views on domestic and foreign affairs --

THE PRESIDENT: You mean did I have some people at my house for dinner from the newspaper world, and I say yes.

Q. MCGAFFIN: Mr. President, in view of some of the restrictive practices which have been followed by your Administration, I think it's a very good sign that you, yourself, have decided to increase the flow of information --

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you for the comment. (Laughter.)

Q. MCGAFFIN: Mr. President, there is considerable curiosity about this new departure as, for instance, why you decided to restrict your audience to a chosen few, and why you did not let the correspondents refer to you directly as the source of the stories.

THE PRESIDENT: That I didn't what?

Q. MCGAFFIN: That you did not let the correspondents refer to you, yourself, as the source of the stories.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, this was an experiment, for one thing. Secondly, I wanted to show a courtesy to a number of people that have been with me very closely, and I'm referring now to the men who have covered the White House, covered me wherever I've gone, day in, day out, when they go on good trips, bad trips or anything else. And I have felt toward those particular people a peculiar feeling of closeness, and I wanted to show them a courtesy. Naturally, I knew if I did they were going to talk about matters of current interest, and I said merely that there would be no quotes.

Now, so far as I'm concerned, that was an experiment, and I'm looking at it now. The stories, I will say, are more detailed than I ever anticipated they would be. (Laughter.) And I am not so certain that it possibly is good practice, but I'll probably try it again.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

## ROCKEFELLER CANDIDACY

Q. KENNETH M. SCHEIBEL, Gannett Newspapers: About those reports, you were quoted as saying you could support either Vice President Nixon or Governor Rockefeller for the Presidential nomination in 1960. Now, you have --

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think anyone stated it in that way, that they were quoting me. I have stated that, and I've stated it here.

Q. SCHEIBEL: Well, now, you have spoken to us many times about the experience and abilities of Mr. Nixon.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. SCHEIBEL: I wonder if you would give us your assessment of Governor Rockefeller's qualifications for the Presidency?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't think that we are in the same relationship. One man has been working with me for eight years very -- definitely as my close associate in Government, and I can speak, in what I think, authoritatively. There are a number of others, and if I should try to assess all others, it would be -- I could probably be verbose, but wouldn't offer much to the clarity of the picture. As a matter of fact these things are still far off in the future and I don't think they take too -- I mean they are not too interesting at the moment.

## NEGRO VOTERS

Q. ROBERT J. DONOVAN, New York Herald Tribune: Roy Wilkins, if I am quoting him right, said in a speech before the NAACP the other day that the Negro voters may have to go to the Republican party next year because of what he calls the big fat zero, I think, of the Democratic record on civil rights. Do you have any comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I didn't read that comment. I have often reviewed with you people what, as a practical matter, this Administration has tried to do in order to recognize or in recognition of its responsibility to see that all individuals in our country had equal opportunity, in both the economic and the political fields. Now, there is no need to go into that record. You people know it



from the services, and here, and one -- and one bill that had to do with voting, which I, to my mind, was the most important of all of the legislation proposed, there has been progress and it's slow and I can -- I never can fail to say this progress is not going to be made entirely by law, it's going to have to be by our own education and understanding and our own regard for moral standards in this world.

#### USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Q. MRS. MAY CRAIG, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: Mr. President, in the stories written after the Monday dinner you were represented as feeling that because of the overwhelming non-nuclear power of the Soviet Union in Europe, if war came there we might be forced to resort to nuclear warfare. My question is: Would you use nuclear weapons over the territories of our friends and allies in the captive countries, or would you return to your original policy of massive retaliation directly on the Soviet Union?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't recall, myself, of that question having been answered, asked, and I don't recall it having been answered. Now, I think that there has been no change in my convictions and policies for four or five years and you are implying something about our friends. I am not, don't have any intention of going out and destroying friends anywhere and under any provocations.

#### BREAKING OFF GENEVA TALKS

Q. MICHAEL J. O'NEILL, New York Daily News: Mr. President, do you feel that the time has come when the West should break off the negotiations at Geneva?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, that's something that has to be determined, of course, by, mostly by people on the spot. Now, in spite of the daily telegrams and conversations with State, there are all sorts of things come up, and you never know when another proposal, with a slightly different cast or character, is proposed. Now, what I say again is, we, I, don't think that that is so terribly important, the exact time of when these things have to cease, because of finally patently failure to progress. But I do say we do not want to weaken the very basic part, purpose of our stand.

#### MERCY FLEET

Q. JOHN L. STEELE, Time Magazine: Sir, a bipartisan group in Congress this week introduced a resolution to provide out of the Navy's mothball surplus ships a mercy fleet which would have the function of going around the world and meeting disasters such as flood, famine and disease. I wonder if you could comment generally on this person-to-person approach and if it will receive serious study by the Administration.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think, of course, that it will -- I know that it will receive earnest study. Now, there is one ship you may know about, the HOPE, that the Navy already had agreed to recommission so long as private money found the way to stock it, staff it and make it possible to go around on this kind of an experimental and helpful mission.

Now, everybody, of course, is concerned about the wealth, health and well-being of peoples, and this might be, of course, a very good idea. I would say this: I'm always suspicious of helpful plans that are just originated in the country that thinks its -- I say "suspicious"; I shall go back and say I like to look very closely at problems, at plans that originate solely within the helping country. I like to think of everything from the Marshall Plan and since then it's been a scheme or an arrangement whereby the under-developed country or the country needing help presents its own plan, its own idea of what should be done and where can we be helpful.

Now, this doesn't mean that we are not consultants in developing these plans, but I think the whole matter should be studied very closely to see its usefulness and exactly how it would be received.

In the meantime, as I repeat, there is one, the ship, I think, is about ready to sail next January or something like that.

#### STEEL STRIKE STUDY

Q. EDWARD T. FOLLIARD, Washington Post: Mr. President, Secretary of Labor Mitchell announced yesterday that he was going to make an investigation or a study of the steel strike, said he would report to you from time to time on his findings. What would you expect to result from Mr. Mitchell's inquiry or study, Mr. President? What would you hope to --

### Dinner With Newsmen

President Eisenhower July 20, at a dinner with regular White House reporters, discussed his views on major national and international issues. Direct attribution was not permitted, but the President made these points:

TAXES -- He has abandoned the idea of reducing taxes during his term in office, but he has the Treasury Department studying ways to increase revenues without higher tax rates. He does not favor a national sales tax.

BUDGET -- He is increasingly confident that fiscal 1960 will end with a surplus and is determined to present a balanced budget for fiscal 1961.

STEEL STRIKE -- He is prepared to invoke the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act for an 80-day "cooling-off" period if reductions in the steel stockpile imperil national security.

SUMMIT CONFERENCE -- He believes the chances for a summit meeting have declined in the past 10 days, and he is not convinced the Russians really want a summit meeting. Despite his pessimism, he remains willing to attend a summit meeting, provided there is decent progress at Geneva.

WAR -- He is convinced the Soviet leaders do not want a major war, but he fears that Russian miscalculations could touch off a conflict. If war should come, the Western allies would have to decide whether to use nuclear weapons.

BERLIN BLOCKADE -- Should a new Berlin blockade develop, it would be much tougher to crack than the one 10 years ago. He feels the allies could not supply West Berlin with enough of the raw materials its economy needs.

NIXON TRIP -- Nixon will carry no important messages to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, nor will he be empowered to negotiate East-West differences.

POLITICS -- See p. 991.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Mr. Folliard, the law says that Mr. Mitchell must do this. Now, as I told someone here, I believe it was Mr. Brandt asked the question, there are a number of places where the actual facts of profits and labor costs and the number of people employed and number of tonnage and all the rest of it are all available. But the law says that in a specific instance, something that breaks out, as I believe it calls it, a labor dispute, although I don't want to be quoted exactly. I think that's what it says.

Now, he has a little different function. Now he has to look at all of the facts that are pertinent to that dispute, even though they go beyond the facts of profit, of labor costs and all the rest of it, investment and all the rest.

Here are facts that he must try to find out, and I think indeed has been trying for a long time, because the law has still been there a long time. But he did say that in seeking, he wanted to be sure that he was getting the cooperation and the assistance of the Chairman of the Economic Advisers and the Commerce Department and one or two others to make certain that he was doing this in accordance with what I should like.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

#### NIXON TALKS WITH KHRUSHCHEV

Q. DAVID P. SENTNER, Hearst Newspapers: Mr. President, would you tell us at least one question you would like Vice President Nixon to seek an answer to from Premier Khrushchev?

THE PRESIDENT: Well now, we should be careful to understand one thing about the Vice Presidential position in this Government of ours. He has a position of his own. He is not a subordinate of the President, and he is not a part of the diplomatic processes and machinery of this country. He cannot be sent out on a special mission except as a -- as he agrees to go as a special agent of the President.

Now, he is going here this time on good will, on a good will gesture. He is seeking, and I have forgotten but I think he has been already accepted as a caller on Mr. Khrushchev and there will be a chat with him. Now, that chat will be determined I should say in its character by Mr. Khrushchev. He is the head of their government and he is the man who is being called on and Mr. Nixon will be able to, I hope, to show the temper and feelings of the American people more accurately probably than a casual visitor here could



do it. He knows all about government, he knows about the attitudes, he can impart information but he is not negotiating anything. (There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

# TAX CUTS

Q. LLOYD M. SCHWARTZ, Fairchild Publications: Mr. President, in the stories in the morning's papers you were represented as believing that a tax cut is impossible during the rest of your term of office. Could you expand on the basis for such a decision?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think there is only this one statement to be made. I believe that we should start paying off something on this big debt of ours. Already the estimates are that the interest alone on our debt for 1961, and we are already working on that budget, will be 8 billion 700 million. Now when you are getting to this kind of cost, just for interest, it would look to be the part of wisdom to start getting the debt down a little bit, thereby creating the kind of confidence that will make a tax cut more justifiable. Now, because of the short time remaining, as you get these things happening and to pay something on the debt, has not yet been done and I would hope it would be.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

# SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Q. HAROLD R. LEVY, Newsday: Sir, your thinking on a summit conference appears to have hardened since last week's news conference. On the basis of what has been said since then, are we to conclude that you have now virtually written off the possibility of such a meeting?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that I have said this, as the Geneva Conference has gone on, I have lost some of my earlier hopes for really productive progress on this side. I have not hardened in the slightest degree in my opinion and my conviction that if we see anything, any kind of a suggestion or arrangement that looks like progress, as long as our own basic rights are respected, then I say there is a -- the road is open to a summit meeting. But it's merely on what comes out of this conference and that's the real measure of the probability.

# EISENHOWER DECISION ON ICBM

Q. SARAH MCLENDON, El Paso Times: Sir, this book written by Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson, "U.S., Second-Class Power," has inspired the munitions investigations on Capitol Hill, sparked by Mr. Santangelo and now being conducted by Mr. Hebert. In this book there are some allegations that way back yonder when you were Chief of Staff that you turned down the intercontinental ballistic missile and that this put us back, in a defense-wise manner, some 10 years. I wonder if this is true and if you had it to do over again, would you do differently?

THE PRESIDENT: Do you know anything truthful in any such allegations? I don't.

# ESSENTIAL LEGISLATION

Q. RAYMOND P. BRANDT, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: This time of the year the President usually announces the bills that he thinks are the most desirable or essential. Have you made up such a list that you think this Congress, this session of Congress, should pass?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as a matter of fact, this time I haven't gone to the trouble of making my list. But I do remember this: One of the very first things, and one I made one of the first orders of business, was to try to get a bill with the necessary machinery set up by us that would curb all of the abuses that were brought out by the McClellan Committee. That's one that I'm quite sure of.

And there are others, of course, along the line of getting the necessary revenue for the road bill, for the road thing -- road construction -- and a decent farm bill, which I think is terribly important to the United States, even at this late date.

There are a number and I could make up a little list and be prepared, but I just for the moment -- I talk legislation so often I forget the ones that are passed and about to be passed.

# SUPPLYING BERLIN

Q. RICHARD L. WILSON, Cowles Publications: Mr. President, in the event of any interference with access to Berlin, are we in a position to supply Berlin with enough to keep the city alive and keep industry going?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, if you're talking about an actual blockade of Berlin, you must remember this: West Berlin has become a very prosperous industrial city, and much of the raw materials they draw upon come from East Germany. They are a very fine customer of raw materials in that region and they deal very greatly also with West Germany in commerce out of this, made out of these raw materials. So you now have a very complicated and very large industrial activity going on that could not possibly be supplied, I should think, as I -- by air, if that's what you're thinking of in the terms of ground blockade. I would think there would have to be some other arrangement. Of course, there might be no blockade of the economic production in the city. I don't know.

Q. WILSON: May I ask one other question on this, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. WILSON: Would this mean that we would only try to supply Berlin by air, or would we try to supply it by land?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, no, I don't see how you could draw that inference at all. I thought -- I was taking the premise that you postulated, that was that we were blockaded, now, what were we going to do about it.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

THE PRESIDENT: This lady, the lady with the glasses -- and the red dress.

# DEPRESSED AREAS

Q. MARY ABBOT, Charleston (W.Va.) Gazette: Sir, increasingly there are men being replaced by machines, particularly in the coal mines, and small communities that have a large percentage of these displaced workers are becoming areas of economic blight. I wonder if you have discussed with your economic advisers the possibility of a program to do something about these technologically unemployed?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, as a matter of fact we call it the depressed area bills, I think that they have been up every year for oh, 3 or 4 years. Yes, as a matter of fact one of the men that is very expert in this field is the man I just nominated as Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Mueller, and he has made long studies of what can be done between the Federal Government in cooperation with the states, and I think his studies are very valuable.

# POSSIBILITY OF A HOSTILE GERMANY

Q. LILLIAN LEVY, National Jewish Post and Opinion: What assurances do we have that a rearmend and restored Germany soon to be given the added power of American nuclear know-how and weapons will not turn against the West as it has done twice in a generation? In any event sir, with the background of history is such a calculated risk justified?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you are asking for quite a study and analysis rather than just a simple question that can be easily answered. I would say this: If you have a struggle with any two people or any group of people, it behooves you, I think, to decide where your greatest danger is, and there is where you should give your attention at that moment.

Now this doesn't mean you shouldn't have your eye on future potentialities, but particularly when those potentialities look as low in the -- as I think they are, along the lines that you were suggesting about a hostile Germany, and rearmend, I would say I would rather have Germany strong and my friend today.

# MEDICAL INSURANCE FOR AGED

Q. JOHN HERLING, Editors Syndicate: Mr. President, as you know, sir, there are more than 15 million Americans over the age of 65, the vast majority of whom can't afford to get any medical care, governmental or non-governmental. Could you tell us what you would think of a Government-financed program under the Social Security system, to take care of the medical needs of such people without disturbing the normal private relationship between doctor and patient?

(Continued on p. 1012)

## PUBLIC LAWS

## Public Law 86-82

S 692 -- Authorize sale of certain lands to state of Missouri. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) and Hennings (D Mo.) -- 1/27/59 -- Senate Public Works reported May 11, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. House Public Works reported June 30, 1959. House passed July 6, 1959. President signed July 13, 1959.

## Public Law 86-83

HR 4454 -- Amend Act of March 3, 1901, to eliminate requirement that certain District of Columbia corporations be managed by not more than 15 trustees. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 2/12/59 -- House District of Columbia reported May 6, 1959. House passed May 11, 1959. Senate District of Columbia reported June 30, 1959. Senate passed July 6, 1959. President signed July 13, 1959.

## Public Law 86-84

HR 7343 -- Appropriations for Department of State and Justice, Judiciary and related agencies for fiscal 1960. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 5/21/59. House Appropriations reported May 21, 1959. House passed May 27, 1959. Senate Appropriations reported June 22, 1959. Senate passed, amended, June 23, 1959. Senate and House agreed to conference report and amendments July 1, 1959. President signed July 13, 1959.

## Public Law 86-85

HR 6662 -- Amend the District of Columbia Hospital Center Act to extend time during which appropriations may be made. LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 4/27/59 -- House District of Columbia reported June 3, 1959. House passed June 8. Senate District of Columbia reported June 30, 1959. Senate passed July 6. President signed July 13, 1959.

## Public Law 86-86

HR 5534 -- Designate bridge over Potomac River near 14th street George Mason Memorial Bridge. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/11/59 -- House District of Columbia reported April 10, 1959. House passed April 13. Senate District of Columbia reported June 30, 1959. Senate passed July 6. President signed July 13, 1959.

## Public Law 86-87

HR 7062 -- Pay annuities to widows and dependent children of Comptrollers General. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 5/11/59 -- House Government Operations reported June 12, 1959. House passed June 15. Senate Government Operations reported June 18, 1959. Senate passed July 6. President signed July 13, 1959.

## Public Law 86-88

HR 7349 -- Appropriations for Department of Commerce and related agencies for fiscal 1960. PRESTON (D Ga.) -- 5/25/59 -- House Appropriations reported May 25, 1959. House passed May 28, 1959. Senate Appropriations reported June 16, 1959. Senate passed, amended, June 18, 1959. House and Senate agreed to conference report and amendments July 1, 1959. President signed July 13, 1959.

## Public Law 86-89

HR 7086 -- Extend Renegotiation Act of 1951. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/12/59 -- House Ways and Means reported May 14, 1959. House passed May 27, 1959. Senate Finance reported June 18, 1959. Senate passed, amended, June 23, 1959. House and Senate agreed to conference report July 1, 1959. President signed July 13, 1959.

## Public Law 86-90

S J Res 111 -- Designate "Captive Nations Week." DOUGLAS (D Ill.) and other Senators -- 6/22/59 -- Senate Judiciary reported July 2, 1959. Senate passed July 6, 1959. House passed July 9, 1959. President signed July 17, 1959.

## Public Law 86-91

S 96 -- Govern salaries and personnel practices re teachers, school officers and employees of Department of Defense over-seas dependents' schools. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/8/59 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 24, 1959. Senate passed April 10. House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 14, 1959. House passed July 6. President signed July 17, 1959.

## Public Law 86-92

HR 2497 -- Add certain lands located in Idaho to Boise and Payette National Forests. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 1/15/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 15, 1959. House passed May 4, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 9, 1959. Senate passed July 6, 1959. President signed July 17, 1959.

## Public Law 86-93

S 42 -- Authorize storage space in Table Rock Reservoir for water supply of a fish hatchery. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) and Hennings (D Mo.) -- 1/8/59 -- Senate Public Works reported May 11, 1959. Senate passed May 20, 1959. House Public Works reported May 21, 1959. House passed July 6, 1959. President signed July 17, 1959.

## Public Law 86-94

S 1904 (HR 7156) -- Authorize use of funds arising from judgment in favor of Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma and Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians of Kansas. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 5/11/59 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 2, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. (House Interior and Insular Affairs reported HR 7156 June 29, 1959) House passed July 6, 1959. President signed July 17, 1959.

## Public Law 86-95

S 2045 (HR 7339) -- Authorize use of funds arising from judgment in favor of Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribe. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 5/22/59 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 2, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. (House Interior and Insular Affairs reported HR 7339 June 29, 1959) House passed July 6, 1959. President signed July 17, 1959.

## Public Law 86-96

HR 3368 -- Extend special enlistment programs provided by section 262 of Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/26/59 -- House Armed Services reported Feb. 26, 1959. House passed March 13, 1959. Senate Armed Services reported June 29, 1959. Senate passed July 6, 1959. President signed July 17, 1959.

## Public Law 86-97

S 1903 (HR 7053) -- Authorize a per capita distribution of funds arising from judgment in favor of Quapaw Tribe. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 5/11/59 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 2, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. (House Interior and Insular Affairs reported HR 7053 June 29, 1959.) House passed July 6, 1959. President signed July 17, 1959.

## Public Law 86-98

HR 4072 -- Amend act regulating practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia re license examinations. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 2/4/59 -- House District of Columbia reported May 6, 1959. House passed May 11, 1959. Senate District of Columbia reported June 30, 1959. Senate passed July 6, 1959. President signed July 17, 1959.

## Public Law 86-99

HR 7567 -- Extend for two years privilege of free importation of gifts from members of U.S. armed forces on duty abroad. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/4/59 -- House Ways and Means reported June 16, 1959. House passed June 24, 1959. Senate Finance reported June 25, 1959. Senate passed July 14, 1959. President signed July 17, 1959.

## Public Law 86-100

HR 904 -- Rename New Richmond Dam in Ohio as Captain Anthony Meldahl Dam. POLK (D Ohio) -- 1/7/59 -- House Public Works reported May 14, 1959. House passed June 1, 1959. Senate Public Works reported July 2, 1959. Senate passed July 6, 1959. President signed July 17, 1959.

## BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- |                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE           | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE      |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS        | Astronautics & Atomic Energy   |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE   | Commemorative                  |
| Education & Housing      | Congress, Constitution,        |
| Health & Welfare         | Civil Rights                   |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY        | Government Operations          |
| Immigration              | Indians, D.C., Territories     |
| International Affairs    | Judicial Procedures            |
| 5. LABOR                 | Lands, Public Works, Resources |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS   | Post Office & Civil Service    |
| Armed Services & Defense | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY     |
| Veterans                 | Business & Commerce            |
|                          | Taxes & Tariffs                |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

## TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 7, 1959 through July 17, 1959.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,403	8,282
Joint Resolutions	122	464
Concurrent		
Resolutions	65	314
Simple Resolutions	147	320
TOTAL	2,737	9,380

Public bills listed this week:

Bills	S 2360 - 2403
	HR 8171 - 8276
Resolutions	
	S J Res 120 - 122
	S Con Res 60 - 65
	S Res 143 - 147
	H J Res 463 - 464
	H Con Res 297 - 314
	H Res 314 - 320

# 1. Agriculture

## SENATE

- S 2365 -- Reduce stocks of wheat held by Commodity Credit Corporation through a voluntary program for wheat producers for the 1960 crop year. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) by Russell (D Ga.) -- 7/13/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.  
 S 2368 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1936. McCARTHY (D Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 7/13/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.  
 S 2395 -- Establish a Commission on Agricultural Policy. STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 7/16/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.  
 S 2398 -- Establish a moisture conservation research center at the Federal land-grant college at Fort Collins, Colo. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Carroll (D Colo.) -- 7/16/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

## HOUSE

- HR 8237 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act (as reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937) to require that prices stated in milk orders thereunder be expressed on a per quart basis. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 7/15/59 -- Agriculture.  
 HR 8240 -- Provide for construction, operation, and maintenance of a land boundary fence project. UTT (R Calif.) -- 7/15/59 -- Agriculture.  
 HR 8262 -- Improve and develop marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 7/16/59 -- Agriculture.  
 HR 8269 -- Authorize marketing agreements and orders under section 8(c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (as reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1937), as amended, with respect to honey. HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 7/16/59 -- Agriculture.

# 2. Appropriations

## NO INTRODUCTIONS

# 3. Education and Welfare

## EDUCATION & HOUSING

### SENATE

- S 2378 -- Extend and amend laws relating to the provisions and improvements of housing and renewal of urban communities. BUSH (R Conn.), Bennett (R Utah), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 7/14/59 -- Banking and Currency.  
 S J Res 121 -- Permit certain real property heretofore conveyed to the board of supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College to be used for general educational purposes. ELLENDER (D La.), Long (D La.) -- 7/15/59 -- Government Operations.  
 S J Res 122 -- Utilize services of certain retired scientists and engineers. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 7/16/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

### HOUSE

- HR 8181 -- Extend and amend laws relating to the provisions and improvements of housing and the renewal of urban communities, and for other purposes. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 7/13/59 -- Banking and Currency.  
 HR 8185 -- Convey all right, title, and interest of the United States which was reserved or retained in certain lands heretofore conveyed to the Attalla City Board of Education, Attalla, Ala. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 7/13/59 -- Education and Labor.  
 HR 8190 -- Similar to HR 8181. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 7/13/59.

## HEALTH & WELFARE

### SENATE

- S 2380 -- Amend Social Security Act to provide that Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare shall, under certain circumstances, disclose the current addresses of husbands and parents who have deserted their families. MOSS (D Utah) -- 7/14/59 -- Finance.  
 S 2403 -- Establish a temporary Commission on Coal Mine Safety. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 7/16/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

### HOUSE

- HR 8178 -- Promote safety of employees and travelers upon common carriers by railroads engaged in interstate commerce by requiring such carriers to maintain tracks, bridges, roadbed, and permanent structures for the support of way, trackage, and traffic in safe and suitable condition. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 7/13/59 -- Interstate and Commerce.  
 HR 8183 -- Amend section 20, Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, to provide that certain pensions and annuities shall not be counted as income for purposes of determining eligibility of a widow or child for death pension under Veterans' Administration laws. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 7/13/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.  
 HR 8210 -- Provide a health benefits program for Government employees. MORRISON (D La.) -- 7/14/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 8211 -- Similar to HR 8210. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 7/14/59.

- HR 8218 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide disability insurance benefits thereunder for any individual who is blind and has at least one-quarter of coverage. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 7/15/59 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 8219 -- Similar to HR 8218. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 7/15/59.  
 HR 8222 -- Similar to HR 8210. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 7/15/59.  
 HR 8238 -- Prohibit the introduction into commerce of new motor vehicles which discharge substances in amounts found by the Surgeon General of Public Health Service to be dangerous to human health. SCHENCK (R Ohio) -- 7/15/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.  
 HR 8259 -- Protect users of tobacco products from misleading advertising. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 7/16/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.  
 HR 8261 -- Provide grants to states to assist in informing and educating children in schools with respect to the harmful effects of tobacco and tobacco products. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 7/16/59 -- Education and Labor.  
 HR 8263 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to increase from \$1,200 to \$2,400 (or \$3,600 in the case of a widow with minor children) the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 7/16/59 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 8272 -- Authorize President to mobilize at some place in the United States an adequate number of outstanding experts, and coordinate and utilize their services in a supreme endeavor to discover means of preventing and curing cancer. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 7/16/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

# 4. Foreign Policy

## IMMIGRATION

### SENATE

- S 2358 -- Amend and revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Williams (D N.J.), McCarthy (D Minn.), July 9, 1959. The names of Senators Morse (D Ore.), McNamara (D Mich.), Pastore (D R.I.), Green (D R.I.), Hart (D Mich.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), and Gruening (D Alaska) were added as additional cosponsors. 7/17/59 -- Judiciary.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SENATE

- S Con Res 60 -- Express sense of Congress re official recognition by the United States of the centennial anniversary of the unity of Italy. KENNEY (D Mass.) -- 7/13/59 -- Foreign Relations.  
 S Con Res 61 -- Extend greetings to the Parliament of the Kingdom of Nepal. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 7/14/59 -- Foreign Relations.  
 S Con Res 62 -- Express sense of Congress re official recognition by the United States of the centennial anniversary of the unity of Italy. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 7/14/59 -- Foreign Relations.  
 S Con Res 65 -- Endorse American diplomatic position at the Geneva talks and affirm principles governing U.S. efforts to reduce international tension in Europe. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 7/16/59 -- Foreign Relations.  
 S Res 145 -- Re negotiations relative to new fisheries treaty. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 7/15/59 -- Foreign Relations.  
 S Res 146 -- Express sense of the Senate with respect to the negotiations of treaties. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 7/15/59 -- Foreign Relations.

### HOUSE

- HR 8228 -- Provide for the presentation by the United States of a statue of Gen. George Washington to the people of Uruguay. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 7/15/59 -- Foreign Affairs.  
 HR 8274 -- Amend further Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 7/16/59 -- Foreign Affairs.  
 H Con Res 298 -- Express sense of Congress with respect to official recognition by the United States of the centennial anniversary of the unity of Italy. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 7/14/59 -- Foreign Affairs.  
 H Con Res 299 -- Extend greetings to the Kingdom of Nepal. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 7/15/59 -- Agreed.  
 H Con Res 300 -- State that Congress does not favor the proposed Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada for Cooperation on the Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense Purposes. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 7/15/59 -- Joint Atomic Energy.  
 H Con Res 301 -- State that Congress does not favor the proposed Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of France for Cooperation on the Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense Purposes. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 7/15/59 -- Joint Atomic Energy.  
 H Con Res 302 -- State that Congress does not favor the proposed Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for Cooperation on the Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense Purposes. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 7/15/59 -- Joint Atomic Energy.  
 H Con Res 303 -- State that Congress does not favor the proposed Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Greece for Cooperation on the Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense Purposes. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 7/15/59 -- Joint Atomic Energy.  
 H Con Res 304 -- State that Congress does not favor the proposed Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of The Netherlands for Cooperation on the Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense Purposes. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 7/15/59 -- Joint Atomic Energy.



## Bills - 3

- H Con Res 305 -- State that Congress does not favor the proposed Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Turkey for Cooperation on the Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense Purposes. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 7/15/59 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
- H Con Res 306 -- State that Congress does not favor the proposed amendment, submitted to the Congress on May 19, 1959, pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, to the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for Cooperation on the Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense Purposes. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 7/15/59 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
- H Con Res 308 -- Similar to H Con Res 306. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 7/16/59.
- H Con Res 309 -- Similar to H Con Res 300. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 7/16/59.
- H Con Res 310 -- Similar to H Con Res 301. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 7/16/59.
- H Con Res 311 -- Similar to H Con Res 302. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 7/16/59.
- H Con Res 312 -- Similar to H Con Res 303. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 7/16/59.
- H Con Res 313 -- Similar to H Con Res 304. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 7/16/59.
- H Con Res 314 -- Similar to H Con Res 305. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 7/16/59.

## 5. Labor

### SENATE

- S 2385 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide more effective procedures for enforcing the provisions of the act. PROUTY (R Vt.) -- 7/15/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

## 6. Military and Veterans

### ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

#### HOUSE

- HR 8186 -- Amend title 10 and 14, USC, with respect to Reserve commissioned officers of the Armed Forces. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 7/13/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 8189 -- Improve the active duty promotion opportunity of Air Force officers from the grade of captain to the grade of major. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 7/13/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 8207 -- Permit awards of both readjustment pay and disability compensation. KASEM (D Calif.) -- 7/14/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 8212 -- Amend title 10, USC, with respect to the procedure for ordering certain members of the Reserve components to active duty and the requirements for physical examination of members of the Reserve components. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 7/14/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 8227 -- Amend title 10, USC, to authorize the furnishing of uniforms to persons awarded the Medal of Honor. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 7/15/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 8265 -- Equalize pay of retired members of the uniformed services. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 7/16/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 8276 -- Amend section 4821 of the Revised Statutes with respect to the requirements for entrance into the U.S. Soldiers' Home. QUIGLEY (D Pa.) -- 7/16/59 -- Armed Services.

#### VETERANS

#### NO INTRODUCTIONS

## 7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

### ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

#### HOUSE

- HR 8187 -- Impose certain restrictions on disposing of radioactive material by depositing it in the Gulf of Mexico. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 7/13/59 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
- HR 8203 -- Amend Public Law 85-880. BROOKS (D La.) -- 7/14/59 -- Science and Astronautics.
- H Con Res 297 -- Provide for internationalization of the control of space under the direction of the United Nations. KASEM (D Calif.) -- 7/14/59 -- Science and Astronautics.

#### COMMEMORATIVE

#### SENATE

- S J Res 120 -- Designate second week in May as National Mother's Week. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 7/14/59 -- Judiciary.

#### HOUSE

- H J Res 463 -- Authorize President to designate Los Angeles, Calif., as site of next world's fair to be held in vicinity of such city in 1963. KASEM (D Calif.) -- 7/14/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H J Res 464 -- Designate the 1st day of August as Marcus Garvey Day. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 7/16/59 -- Judiciary.

- H Con Res 307 -- Authorize and request the President to proclaim a Water Conservation Week during 1959. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 7/16/59 -- Judiciary.

### CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

#### SENATE

- S 2391 -- Extend the Commission on Civil Rights, and provide further means of securing and protecting the right to vote. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 7/15/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 2394 -- Repeal certain provisions of the Hatch Act relating to political activity of state employees. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 7/16/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Con Res 64 -- Favor elimination of racial discrimination in public education. HENNINGS (D Mo.), Carroll (D Colo.) -- 7/15/59 -- Judiciary.
- S Res 143 -- Increase funds for the investigation of matters pertaining to immigration and naturalization. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 7/13/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 144 -- Increase funds for the investigation of antitrust and antimonopoly laws and their administration. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 7/13/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 147 -- Re additional expenditures by committee on interior and insular affairs. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 7/16/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

#### HOUSE

- HR 8230 -- Amend title 4 of the United States Code for purpose of implementing the Constitution. LOSER (D Tenn.) -- 7/15/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 8236 -- Similar to HR 8230. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 7/15/59.
- HR 8266 -- Require the establishment of congressional districts composed of contiguous and compact territory for the election of Representatives. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 7/16/59 -- Judiciary.
- H Res 314 -- Increase allowance for stationery for each Member of the House of Representatives, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 7/13/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 316 -- Consider HR 3216. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 7/15/59 -- Rules.
- H Res 317 -- Consider HR 3674. BOLLING (D Mo.) -- 7/15/59 -- Rules.
- H Res 318 -- Consider H J Res 115. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 7/15/59 -- Rules.
- H Res 320 -- Discharge the Committee on the District of Columbia from further consideration of HR 4630. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 7/16/59 -- Rules.
- H Res 319 -- Re committee on merchant marine and fisheries. SMITH (D Va.) -- 7/16/59 -- Agreed.

### GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

#### SENATE

- S 2373 -- Authorize President to reduce or eliminate by Executive order any appropriation or appropriations made by any act or joint resolution of the Congress. CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.), Byrd (D Va.), Bennett (R Utah), Clark (D Pa.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Keating (R N.Y.), Lausche (D Ohio), Scott (R Pa.), Williams (R Del.) -- 7/13/59 -- Government Operations.
- S 2397 -- Establish a Department of Urbiculture. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 7/16/59 -- Government Operations.

#### HOUSE

- HR 8182 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit the donation of foreign excess property for educational and health purposes. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 7/13/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 8202 -- Similar to HR 8182. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 7/14/59.
- HR 8209 -- Similar to HR 8182. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 7/14/59.

### INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

#### SENATE

- S 2363 -- Provide for more effective administration of public assistance in the District of Columbia; make certain relatives responsible for support of needy persons. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 7/13/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 2364 -- Amend the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act of the District of Columbia, as amended, to permit paregoric to be dispensed by oral as well as written prescription. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 7/13/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 2379 -- Donate to the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho approximately 11.25 acres of Federal land in Idaho County, Idaho. CHURCH (D Idaho), Dworshak (R Idaho) -- 7/14/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2396 -- Require the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to conduct a referendum to determine whether the people of such Commonwealth desire to be admitted into the Union as a state. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 7/16/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

#### HOUSE

- HR 8204 -- Provide for the defense of suits against employees of the government of the District of Columbia arising out of their operation of vehicles in the scope of their employment. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 7/14/59 -- District of Columbia.

- HR 8223 -- Adopt in the Nation's Capital the practice of depositing in a special fund 1 mill out of each \$1 of tax revenue of the government of the District of Columbia to be used for cultural activities; advance the National Cultural Center and its educational and recreational programs; provide financial assistance to the non-profit art programs of the District of Columbia by amending the act of April 29, 1942. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 7/15/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 8225 -- Amend Uniform Narcotic Drug Act of the District of Columbia, as amended, to permit paragonic to be dispensed by oral as well as written prescription. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 7/15/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 8234 -- Donate to the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho approximately 11.25 acres of Federal land in Idaho County, Idaho. PFOSTER (D Idaho) -- 7/15/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

## JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

## SENATE

- S 2374 -- Establish standards of conduct for agency hearing proceedings of record. CARROLL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 7/13/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 2392 -- Reestablish effectiveness of the Federal loyalty security program and the industrial security program. JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Eastland (D Miss.) -- 7/16/59 -- Judiciary.

## HOUSE

- HR 8174 -- Incorporate the Moms of America. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 7/13/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 8180 -- Amend section 101 of title 13 of the United States Code so as to require the Secretary of Commerce to collect certain statistics relating to crime. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 7/13/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 8208 -- Provide that members in good standing of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States and the highest court of a state shall be eligible to practice before all courts of appeals and district courts of the United States. KASEM (D Calif.) -- 7/14/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 8213 -- Amend the act of September 2, 1938, establishing a Commission and Advisory Committee on International Rules of Judicial Procedure. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 7/14/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 8224 -- Amend section 1385 of title 18 of the United States Code so as to make such section applicable in Alaska. FORRESTER (D Ga.) -- 7/15/59 -- Judiciary.

## LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

## SENATE

- S 2360 -- Amend "An act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes", approved July 24, 1946. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 7/13/59 -- Public Works.
- S 2362 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey to the city of Arlington, Ore., certain lands at the John Day Lock and Dam project. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 7/13/59 -- Public Works.
- S 2367 -- Provide that certain surplus property of the United States may be donated for park or recreational purposes. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 7/13/59 -- Government Operations.
- S 2387 -- Transfer to the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, authority presently exercised by the Administrator of General Services and by the Architect of the Capitol for construction of public buildings within the District of Columbia. KERR (D Okla.) -- 7/15/59 -- Public Works.
- S 2389 -- Amend section 17 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437, 443) as amended (30 USC, sec. 226). ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 7/15/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2390 -- Authorize exchange of certain lands in or in the vicinity of Everglades City, Fla., in furtherance of the administration and use of the Everglades National Park, and to add certain donated lands to such park. HOLLAND (D Fla.), Smathers (D Fla.) -- 7/15/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2393 -- Revest certain lands or interest therein acquired for the Harlan County Reservoir, Neb., by reconveyance of such lands or interests therein to former owners. CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 7/16/59 -- Public Works.
- S Con Res 63 -- Re domestic mining and mineral industries affecting public and other lands. KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 7/15/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

## HOUSE

- HR 8171 -- Amend act of February 20, 1931, as amended, with respect to a rail transit crossing across the bay of San Francisco. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 7/13/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 8172 -- Provide for the construction of a road across the Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range in South Dakota. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 7/13/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 8179 -- Authorize appropriation of funds for carrying out provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to construct timber access roads, permit maximum economy in harvesting national forest timber. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 7/13/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 8188 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey to the city of Arlington, Ore., certain lands at the John Day lock and dam project. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 7/13/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 8208 -- Authorize the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Monument. HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 7/14/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 8226 -- Add certain lands to Castillo de San Marcos National Monument in the state of Florida. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 7/15/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8264 -- Provide for sale of certain lands in national forests. GRANT (D Ala.) -- 7/16/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 8267 -- Amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes," approved July 24, 1946. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 7/16/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 8275 -- Authorize the enlargement of the Arlington National Cemetery and provide that certain land heretofore reserved for other purposes shall be made a part of the Arlington National Cemetery and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Army as a part of the Arlington National Cemetery. GARY (D Va.) -- 7/16/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

## POST OFFICE, CIVIL SERVICE

## SENATE

- S 2370 -- Amend the laws relating to the census so as to remove any penalty for the failure or refusal of a person to answer questions pertaining to manufactures, mineral industries, and other businesses. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 7/13/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 2376 -- Exempt regular and classified substitute employees in post offices of the first, second, and third classes from residence requirements governing appointment and service of postmasters at post offices to which such employees are assigned. KUCHEL (R Calif.) -- 7/13/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 2399 -- Modernize the laws relating to contracts for the transportation of mail. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 7/16/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 2402 -- Clarify authority of the Postmaster General to provide for the expeditious, efficient and economical transportation of mail. MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 7/16/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

## HOUSE

- HR 8173 -- Amend the act of July 27, 1956, with respect to the detention of mail for temporary periods in the public interest. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 7/13/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 8241 -- Amend certain provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act relating to the reemployment of former Members of Congress. WALLHAUSER (R N.J.) -- 7/15/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 8242 -- Amend the laws relating to the census so as to remove any penalty for the failure or refusal of a person to answer questions pertaining to manufactures, mineral industries, and other businesses. WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 7/15/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

## 8. Taxes and Economic Policy

## BUSINESS &amp; COMMERCE

## SENATE

- S 2375 -- Amend part II of the Interstate Commerce Act to provide an exemption from provisions of such part for emergency transportation of any motor vehicle in interstate or foreign commerce by towing. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 7/13/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2382 -- Amend the Employment Act of 1946 to provide more effective administration; bring to bear an informed public opinion upon price and wage increases which threaten economic stability. CLARK (D Pa.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Byrd (D W.Va.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 7/14/59 -- Banking and Currency.

## HOUSE

- HR 8176 -- Repeal section 502(d) and a portion of section 509 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, which requires bids by Pacific coast shipbuilders to be approved under certain circumstances. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 7/13/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 8177 -- Amend part I of the Interstate Commerce Act requiring filing of rules and regulations on operation of track motorcars and other self-propelled equipment. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 7/13/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 8205 -- Amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, in order to eliminate the 6 percent differential applying to certain bids of Pacific coast shipbuilders. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 7/14/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 8232 -- Amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act to authorize an increase in the number of elective directors of the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco to permit the election to directors representing Alaska and Hawaii without reducing the number of directors presently representing any other state. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 7/15/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 8268 -- Amend section 411 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, with respect to relationships between freight forwarders and other common carriers. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 7/16/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## TAXES &amp; TARIFFS

## SENATE

- S 2366 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 30 percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 7/13/59 -- Finance.

## HOUSE

- HR 8175 -- Prescribe limitations on the power of the states to impose income taxes on business entities engaged in interstate commerce. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- Judiciary.
- HR 8184 -- Provide for an ad valorem duty on fresh, frozen, or breaded shrimp imported during the next 2 years. PRESTON (D Ga.) -- 7/13/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8220 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the exclusion from gross income of the proceeds of a scholarship, fellowship grant, or student assistantship without regard to whether it (or any part thereof) represents payment for services rendered. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 7/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8221 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to claim a personal exemption for his spouse, where such spouse is a student being supported by the taxpayer, regardless of such spouse's gross income. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 7/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8229 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from income tax for supplemental unemployment benefit trusts. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 7/15/59 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 8231 -- Amend subchapter O of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to exchanges and distributions in obedience to orders under the antitrust laws. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 7/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8233 -- Amend section 4242 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the club dues tax certain charges made by nonprofit clubs for the use of facilities. MILLER, C.W. (D Calif.) -- 7/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8235 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the non-recognition of taxable gain where property is involuntarily converted into other income-producing property, whether or not the new property is similar to the property so converted. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 7/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8239 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose an additional tax on cigars manufactured with processed or reconstituted tobacco wrapper sheets. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 7/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8260 Amend section 4456 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the method of paying the tax on playing cards. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 7/16/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8270 -- Similar to HR 8175. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 7/16/59.
- HR 8271 -- Similar to HR 8239. PILCHER (D Ga.) -- 7/16/59.
- HR 8273 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to suspend the manufacturers' excise tax on mechanical lighters for cigarettes, cigars and pipes. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 7/16/59 -- Ways and Means.

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THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think you ought to take the question, in the first instance, to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. He has talked to me about this problem, but just exactly what I would think now about undertaking a new program, I would wait until I talked to him. So I would take the question to him.

## BOHLEN REASSIGNMENT

Q. SPENCER DAVIS, Associated Press: Mr. President, you were reported last week, sir, to have felt that the press misinterpreted your feelings and your consideration of Mr. Bohlen for a position as a consultant on Soviet policy. Would you care to clarify that?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I didn't think, I didn't say they had misinterpreted. I said it turned out we were talking about two different things. The question was, had I been considering approving a movement of Mr. Bohlen to Washington, and I said no. And having brought, asked that question twice of Mr. Herter, he had said no, but it turned out that he, in a press conference, had talked about this matter, but he talked about it, of conversations of some time back, had come to the conclusion that Mr. Bohlen was so preoccupied with important negotiations now, he should not be disturbed, and therefore had dropped it, as of now.

Now, I don't know whether Mr. Herter will ever bring this up again, but then I took the occasion, because when I was -- I believe I saw a headline saying that I was cool toward Mr. Bohlen -- I wanted to make clear that here's a man I've known since 1942 and I consider him one of the intelligent, fine, dedicated men in the State Department, and I still think so.

## VETO AS ADMINISTRATIVE DEVICE

Q. THOMAS N. SCHROTH, Congressional Quarterly: Could you give us some of your thinking on the use of the veto as an administrative device? Do you agree with Woodrow Wilson that it is perhaps the strongest weapon in the hands of a President? Do you use it reluctantly, and how bad does a bill have to be before you'll resort to a veto?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you're asking a question in a generality that can't be answered accurately except in specifics. The bill has to be in front of you. What does it do to the United States? What does it purport to do for a particular group, or what else does it do?

Now, you -- I have said time and again that it is clear that I am, or the Presidency is a part of the legislative process, so stated by the Constitution, and it states just exactly how he may act and then what Congress can do. And if he didn't exercise his own judgment as to what is best for this country, in this case, I think he'd be derelict of his duty; that's what I think he is. (There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

Q. DON OBERDORFER, Knight Newspapers: Oberdorfer, of Knight --

THE PRESIDENT: No, right back there.

## WHEAT REFERENDUM

Q. WILLIAM M. BLAIR, New York Times: Tomorrow wheat growers vote in a national referendum on their control and price support program for the next crop year. Do you have any advice, sir, for them on the eve of their voting, or for Congress?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think they, I think they have a hard choice, because there was not any satisfactory legislation passed, so they have now the choice between taking the program as it is now, which last year piled up again these tremendous surpluses and what is, to my mind, detrimental to the country as a whole; or and the other part, the other alternative they have is no program at all. So I think, because of the failure to have something that they could vote on that was a little bit more meaningful, it's a sorry choice they have to make.

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

## OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Eisenhower:

July 10 -- Letter to Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), released July 18, assuring the cooperation of the Executive Branch in a proposed Senate subcommittee study of the national policy machinery. (See p. 1004)

July 15 -- Executive order designating the new Washington, D.C., airport as the Dulles International Airport.

July 15 -- Letter to AFL-CIO President George Meany thanking him for the AFL-CIO's backing of the Administration position on Berlin.

July 16 -- Remarks to visiting American Field Service students.

July 17 -- Proclamation designating the week beginning July 19, 1959 as Captive Nations Week.



## FLOOD CONTROL

The House July 16 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 7634) authorizing \$657,310,500 in navigation and flood control projects. The authorizations covered construction of 34 navigation projects, two beach erosion control projects, 10 flood control projects and increased authorizations for six river basins and the Barkley Dam in Kentucky. The House accepted by voice vote 11 committee amendments adding \$16,379,000 in authorizations.

Rep. Clifford Davis (D Tenn.), chairman of the Public Works Flood Control Subcommittee, said all the projects had been approved by both the Army Corps of Engineers and the Budget Bureau. President Eisenhower in 1958 vetoed the first version of a Flood Control bill because all its projects had not been approved by the Army and Budget Bureau. (1958 Almanac p. 304)

**BACKGROUND** -- The Public Works Committee June 12 reported HR 7634 (H Rept 541) with authorizations totaling \$640,931,500. It approved the 11 amendments July 16, and the Committee said they should be added to the bill because the additional projects seemed too important to be held up during the usual two-year lapse between flood control authorizations.

The Committee report said 12 navigation projects in the bill were related to the Great Lakes harbors and were necessary to provide an integrated system of harbors and channels with the St. Lawrence Seaway.

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the House, Title I of HR 7634, the River and Harbor Act of 1959, authorized:

Navigation projects	\$ 86,581,300
Beach erosion	371,500
Increased authorization	146,000,000
Subtotal	\$232,952,800

Title II, the Flood Control Act of 1959, authorized:

New projects or modifications	\$ 45,357,700
Increased basin authorizations	379,000,000
Subtotal	\$424,357,700
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$657,310,500</b>

In addition, HR 7634 authorized under Title I 10 beach erosion control surveys and two navigation maintenance projects, and under Title II one flood control survey. Title I also authorized the Secretary of the Army to reimburse localities for authorized beach erosion work done by them.

**DEBATE** -- July 16 -- William C. Cramer (R Fla.) -- Was happy the bill did not include "the same debatable and controversial aspects" that led to the 1958 Presidential veto.

Russell V. Mack (R Wash.) -- The bill carried the smallest monetary authorization "in many years," with 59 projects compared to 152 in 1958, and minority Committee members unanimously recommended passage.

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' INSURANCE

The Senate July 16, by an 81-4 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the House a bill (S 2162) establishing a voluntary health insurance plan for Federal employees and their families, with costs to be shared equally by the Government and the beneficiaries. The program would cost the Government an estimated \$145.3 million a year. (For voting, see chart p. 1018)

During brief Senate debate, two Republican members of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Frank Carlson (Kan.) and Thruston B. Morton (Ky.), said that while S 2162 was the soundest health insurance legislation that had been offered since the first plan was proposed in 1947, they hoped the House would change several provisions to which the Administration objected.

**BACKGROUND** -- From 1954 through 1957, President Eisenhower asked Congress to provide prepaid group health insurance for Federal employees. Bills to provide such insurance were never reported out of committee.

S 2162 was introduced by Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee and Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.). A substitute version of the bill was reported by the Committee July 2 (S Rept 468)

The Administration's objections to S 2162 were outlined in letters from the Budget Bureau and Civil Service Commission, included in the Committee report. They said that expenses should be held to \$80 million a year by limiting the Government's participation in premium payments to one-third. They also said the bill failed to provide an adequate reserve fund to defray the rising costs of medical service and hospitalization.

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the House, S 2162: Provided that, effective July 1, 1960, most civilian employees of the Federal Government would have the option of enrolling in either of two insurance programs: (1) a Blue Cross-Blue Shield type of plan with a major medical supplement providing fixed hospitalization and medical services; or (2) an insurance company indemnity plan providing flat payments to cover medical expenses.

Authorized payroll deductions of \$1.75 biweekly for a single employee and \$4.25 for family coverage, with matching contributions by the Government. (However, for a female employee with a non-dependent husband, the Government's contribution would be limited to \$2.50.)

Guaranteed the following insurance benefits: For hospitalization, the insurance would pay for the complete costs per person annually of 120 days in a semi-private room, 80 percent of the next \$1,500 and all of the costs above that; for non-hospital expenses, the plan would cover 20 percent of the costs between \$100 and \$1,500, plus all additional expenses.

**DEBATE** -- July 16 -- Carlson -- "The only major changes (S 2162) needs are these two -- provision for reserves and a reduction of its price-tag -- to make it a piece of enduring legislation."

**RELATED DEVELOPMENT** -- The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee July 21 began hearings on S 2162 and similar bills.

## MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Congress July 22 cleared for the President's signature a bill (HR 7500) authorizing \$3,556,200,000 in fiscal 1960 for the Mutual Security Program. The House, acting first, adopted the conference report on the measure (H Rept 695) by a 257-153 roll-call vote. The Senate adopted the conference report by voice vote. (For House voting, see chart p. 1020)

The compromise bill authorized \$12,880,000 more than the Senate's version and \$13,600,000 more than the amount approved by the House. The total was \$353,200,000 under the President's request for \$3,909,400,000.

Conferees on the measure agreed to a \$700 million fiscal 1960 authorization for the Development Loan Fund but also authorized \$1.1 billion for the DLF in fiscal 1961. The Senate originally voted a \$750 million fiscal 1960 authorization for the fund and \$1,250,000,000 for fiscal 1961. The House provided \$700 million in fiscal 1960 only, as originally requested by President Eisenhower. The President later, however, indicated he would support a longer range authorization for the DLF. (Weekly Report p. 802, 933)

The conferees also accepted, in part, a Senate provision placing future military assistance appropriations in the Defense Department budget. No such provision was contained in the House version and, in deference to the House, the conference report said the plan would be put on an "experimental" basis for fiscal years 1961 and 1962. President Eisenhower requested a permanent military aid budgeting change in a June 24 message to Congress. (Weekly Report p. 905)

Conferees struck out Senate provisions designating a limit of \$893,750,000 on military assistance funds for NATO countries, earmarking \$31.5 million for an international military force under the Organization of American States and permitting the President to transfer up to 30 percent of military aid funds to other assistance programs. They retained, however, Senate provisions tightening military aid requirements for Latin American and underdeveloped countries and deleted House provisions setting specific standards for determining a country's need for military assistance.

The bill carried a military assistance authorization of \$1.4 billion, \$200 million less than the President requested. The President had called his request the "minimum" required for national security. (Weekly Report p. 933, 947)

**BACKGROUND --** The House passed HR 7500 June 18 with mutual security authorizations totaling \$3,542,600,000. The Senate passed the bill July 8 with \$3,543,320,000 in authorizations. (Weekly Report p. 819, 933)

**PROVISIONS --** As sent to the White House, HR 7500 authorized in fiscal 1960:

Military assistance	\$1,400,000,000
Economic assistance	
Defense support	751,000,000
Development Loan Fund	700,000,000
Technical assistance	211,000,000
Other programs	91,700,000
Special assistance	247,500,000
President's contingency fund	155,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,556,200,000</b>

The Mutual Security Act of 1959 also:

Authorized \$1.1 billion in fiscal 1961 for the Development Loan Fund.

Provided that, in fiscal years 1961 and 1962, military assistance appropriations be included in the Defense Department budget and authorized in those years "such funds as may be necessary" for military aid.

Provided that, beginning in fiscal 1961, military assistance programs be budgeted so as to come into competition for financial support with other activities and programs of the Defense Department.

Created a new office of Inspector General and Comptroller in the State Department to take major responsibility for audits and financial control of the program, made his records available to the General Accounting Office and Congress and authorized him to consult with the Secretary of Defense on military assistance matters.

Directed the President, in making fiscal 1961 requests for the program, to submit a detailed plan for progressive reduction of all bilateral grant assistance.

Limited to \$67 million the amount of military assistance for Latin American countries.

Tightened standards for military assistance to Latin America and to underdeveloped countries.

Permitted the U.S. ambassador in a country receiving military assistance to make sure the recommendations were "coordinated with political and economic considerations."

Strengthened the Secretary of State's authority over the program by providing for his "continuous supervision and general direction."

Required that overseas construction contracts be made by competitive bidding "to the extent practicable," except contracts financed with loans from the DLF.

Increased from \$500 million to \$1 billion the authority of the Investment Guaranty Fund and limited the guarantees to projects in underdeveloped countries after Jan. 1, 1960.

Provided that foreign currencies derived from repayment of loans that were in excess of the needs of the Fulbright educational exchange program might be sold to other U.S. agencies for payment of their obligations abroad; and required that the amounts of foreign currency repayments to be credited to the DLF be specified in appropriation acts.

Required annual studies of the role of private enterprise in foreign policy and of the U.S. balance of trade and provided that the State Department and other agencies study methods to strengthen the economies of free nations.

Required the President to make public all information on the Mutual Security Program that was not incompatible with the national security.

Provided that the President might suspend aid to any country that he determined had nationalized or expropriated property of U.S. citizens if he was not satisfied with the offending government's corrective actions under international law.

Directed the Secretary of State to submit to Congress plans for an East-West cultural exchange center in Hawaii by Jan. 3, 1960.

**HOUSE DEBATE --** July 22 -- Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) -- "It is rather remarkable" that the conferees increased the authorization figures from both the House and the Senate versions.

Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.), floor manager -- The major differences in the two bills did not involve money, but rather "Congressional control over the...program."

**SENATE DEBATE --** July 22 -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), floor manager -- This bill is "in many respects... better than that requested by the Administration."

## INTERNATIONAL SUGAR PACT

The Senate July 21, by an 85-2 roll-call vote, agreed to ratification of a new five-year International Sugar Agreement (Exec D, 86th Congress, 1st session) under which the United States would participate with nine other sugar importing countries and 25 exporting countries. (For voting, see chart p. 1018)

The agreement, designed to stabilize world sugar prices, would obligate importing nations to limit purchases from non-participants and assign exporting nations quotas to be sold within a set price range. All suppliers of sugar to the U.S. participate in the pact. It does not require implementing legislation.

The agreement provided a price range of 3.15 cents-4 cents a pound compared with a current world price of about 2.7 cents and a U.S. price of approximately 5.75 cents. Only sugar moving in the "free market," not subject to protection or favored markets, would be controlled by the pact. This amounts to about one-third of world trade.

Under the agreement, which came into force Jan. 1 with the U.S. in the status of a non-voting observer, sugar imported for consumption in the U.S., as in former pacts, would be exempted from the quota provisions. Current quotas under the pact would be subject to renegotiation within three years.

**BACKGROUND** -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee July 17 reported the agreement, (Exec Rept 6). The report said the domestic sugar industry supported U.S. participation in the pact. The U.S. has been a party to similar agreements since 1937. (1954 Almanac p. 273)

**DEBATE** -- July 21 -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- "The agreement has no direct relationship to the U.S. Domestic Sugar Act.... It will benefit U.S. producers, however, insofar as their interests are advanced by a sound world sugar economy." (For fact sheet on the Sugar Act, see Weekly Report p. 659)

## VETERANS' BENEFITS

The Senate July 21, by a 57-31 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the House an amended bill (S 1138) extending readjustment benefits to veterans who entered the armed services after Jan. 31, 1955, the cut-off date for the Korean GI bill (PL 550, 82nd Congress). The program followed the pattern of benefits accorded veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict -- grants for education and vocational training, vocational rehabilitation training for veterans with service-connected disabilities and guaranteed loans for the purchase of homes, farmland and farm equipment.

The provision for educational grants, strongly opposed by the Eisenhower Administration and Senate Republicans, was altered by a compromise amendment offered by Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.). The Long amendment, restricting college grants to student-veterans in the top half of their class, was agreed to by a 49-39 roll call in lieu of an amendment by John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) to place the whole program on a loan basis. Under the Long amendment, only students falling out of the top 50 percent of their class after their freshman year would have to settle for loans. (For voting, see chart p. 1018)

**BACKGROUND** -- In its July 14 report on S 1138 (S Rept 514), the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee said the Government's obligation to post-Korean veterans was based on "the continued existence of the

compulsory draft law." The Committee added that veterans' assistance under the Korean GI bill was not cut off by Congressional action but by a Presidential order. (Weekly Report p. 825)

Several Committee members, through supplemental and minority views included in the Committee report, expressed dissatisfaction with the provision for educational grants.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) said he favored a loan program open to all students -- veterans and non-veterans alike.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) said the bill was not a wartime readjustment act or an education-aid measure and that loans, rather than grants, were better geared to peacetime service.

Sens. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), Cooper and Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) agreed that the Government was not obligated to furnish grants to veterans of peacetime service. They also opposed the Government-guaranteed home loan provision, observing that the current housing situation was more favorable than after World War II. In addition, they said, Federal Housing Administration loans were generally available on liberal terms. Finally, the three GOP Senators said, S 1138 would encourage hard-to-get personnel to leave the services in order to take advantage of the benefits contained in the bill.

Similar reasons for opposing the bill were given by spokesmen for the Budget Bureau, the Veterans Administration and the Departments of Defense and Health, Education and Welfare.

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the Senate, S 1138:

Made eligible for benefits under the act any veteran who: entered the armed services between Feb. 1, 1955 and July 1, 1963; served more than 180 days on active duty; and was not discharged dishonorably.

Provided that eligible veterans would be entitled to a maximum of 36 months of schooling or job training on the basis of 1½ days of training for each day spent in service.

Authorized educational grants or loans of \$110 monthly for single veterans, \$135 monthly for veterans with one dependent and \$160 for veterans with more than one dependent.

Specified that all veterans entering college would be eligible for educational grants to cover their first year, but the grants would continue only as long as the veteran stayed in the top 50 percent of his class; when a veteran fell into the lower half of his class, the allowances he had received during that year and all ensuing payments would become loans, repayable to the Government.

Provided that all other training benefits should be on a grant, rather than a loan, basis.

Directed the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to provide vocational rehabilitation training for veterans with service-connected mental or physical disabilities rated at 10 percent or more of total disability; the provision permitted the inclusion of disabilities incurred during the period between the end of World War II (July 25, 1947) and the beginning of the Korean conflict (June 27, 1950) as well as during the post-Korean period.

Made post-Korean veterans eligible for Veterans Administration guaranty loans for the purchase of homes, farmlands, livestock and farm machinery.

**AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED**

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) and others -- Provide Government loans instead of grants to veterans for education and job training; July 21. Voice vote.



Russell B. Long (D La.), as substitute for Cooper amendment -- Provide grants for all non-college training and for the first year of college training, but the college grants would continue only as long as the veteran stayed in the top 50 percent of his class; if he fell below that level, the allowances he had received during that year and all ensuing payments would become loans, repayable to the Government; July 21. Roll call, 49-39.

DEBATE -- July 21 -- Cooper -- "I think the loan program would be less likely to attract those who are not sincerely interested. There would be a few -- I would not say many -- who would take advantage of a grant program because it would appear to be the easiest thing to do."

Goldwater -- Opposed grants for peacetime veterans because "we cannot compare the veteran of today, who goes in the service for a stated period of time, who can select that period of time and who can plan his life around that period of time, with the veteran who was forced to go to war. Whether the veteran ever heard a shot fired or not is unimportant. He did have his life upset because of something over which he had no control."

Long -- Said his amendment would save more money than the Cooper amendment because "if we permit the Cooper loan provision to go into effect...and if we wait four years until about four or five million veterans owe the Government \$4,000 each, and then let a Senator introduce a bill to forgive the loans, I would like to see the yeas and nays ordered on that vote because, Mr. President, I have known what it is to vote against a post office pay raise bill."

Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas), chief sponsor of S 1138, -- "This is not a giveaway bill. It will pay rising dividends to the Government because (it will increase) the capacity of our people and because of the increased gross national product which will result from the greater skill many of (the veterans) will possess."

## AEC APPROPRIATION

The House July 21 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 8283) appropriating \$2,629,114,000 in fiscal 1960 for the Atomic Energy Commission. The amount was that recommended by the Appropriations Committee. It was \$58,186,000 below the final Administration request of \$2,687,300,000.

BACKGROUND -- The Committee July 17 reported the measure (H Rept 685) recommending the following major reductions in budget estimates: \$10,906,000 in the \$60,906,000 request for the selected resources program; \$10,280,000 in the \$153,280,000 request for the physical research program; \$10 million in the \$407,400,000 request for the reactor development program. The Committee made no reductions in budget estimates for the AEC's weapons program or its biology and medicine program. The largest items in the total amount included: \$1,301,000,000 for the raw materials and special nuclear materials programs; \$495 million for the weapons program; \$397,400,000 for the reactor development program.

The report said the total amount provided by the bill, "together with revenues and unobligated balances" would give the AEC an obligational program totaling \$2,945,845,000. This was \$234,457,568 above the estimated obligations for fiscal 1959, the report said.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 8283 appropriated:

Operating expenses	\$2,374,114,000
Plant acquisition and construction	255,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,629,114,000</b>

In addition the bill:

Made indefinite appropriations of \$31,415,000 from Treasury receipts.

Permitted the AEC to transfer up to \$16 million in funds appropriated for operating expenses to a construction project under the power reactor demonstration program.

## LOYALTY OATH

The Senate July 23, by a 49-42 roll-call vote, recommitment a bill (S 819) to remove the loyalty oath provision from the 1958 National Defense Education Act. (For voting, see chart p. 1019; for background on law, see 1958 Almanac p. 218)

The action climaxed two days of debate which often erupted into fiery oratory. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), sponsor of the bill, said after the recommitment vote that he doubted whether the measure "will ever see the light of day again."

The loyalty oath slipped into the 1958 act almost unnoticed. It requires college students who want to borrow money from the Federal Government for their education to swear allegiance to the United States and file an affidavit that they do not support any organization intent on overthrowing the U.S. Government.

Several colleges and the Health, Education and Welfare Department protested that the loyalty oath singled out college students and implied extra security precautions had to be taken regarding them. Senate backers of the loyalty oath scoffed at the charge, said no one should be reluctant to declare his loyalty to the United States.

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) offered an amendment to the Kennedy bill (S 819). The Mundt amendment would have required students to take the oath of allegiance but not to file affidavits. In addition, the Mundt amendment prescribed criminal penalties of a \$1,000 fine and a year and a day in jail for persons who received money under the National Defense Education Act while supporting subversive organizations.

The Mundt amendment itself was not voted on. Instead, the Senate accepted, on a 46-45 roll-all vote, a substitute amendment offered by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.). The vote on the Javits amendment came after the Senate voted 39-54 against tabling it. The tabling motion was made by Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.). The Javits amendment would have retained the oath requirement but dropped the affidavit. In addition, the Javits amendment specified that perjury penalties -- a \$10,000 fine and five years in jail -- would apply to students who were guilty of false swearing.

The Senate then voted 50-42 to table a motion to reconsider the vote on the Javits amendment. Opponents of changing the loyalty oath provision then threw their support to the motion, offered by Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.), to recommit the bill.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee June 29 reported a bill (S 819 -- S Rept 454) to eliminate the loyalty oath requirement from the 1958 National Defense Education Act. The Committee majority said the loyalty oath requirement "does not constitute an effective national security measure. It would be wishful thinking to believe that these loyalty oath

provisions would deter any member of a subversive organization from applying for benefits under the act since individuals of this type would have no scruples in perjuring themselves to obtain assistance." The Committee added that the requirement casts "unfounded doubts upon the loyalty of members of the educational community. Moreover, there appear to exist serious questions concerning the constitutionality of this provision." It said the requirement was so "vague and indefinite" that it might well offend the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

#### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Retain the requirement that students must swear allegiance to the U.S. before receiving Federal money under the National Defense Education Act, but drop the requirement that they file affidavits. The amendment also specified that perjury penalties would apply to those swearing allegiance falsely. July 23. Roll-call vote, 46-45. (This amendment was in the nature of a substitute to the Mundt amendment, which did not reach a vote.)

DEBATE -- July 22 -- John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- "We do not apply it (the loyalty oath) to other groups to whom the Federal Government makes funds available.... Why should we apply it to boys and girls who may need money to complete their education and who receive money from the Federal Government? Why should we subject them to this suspicion when we do not subject other people in our country to this kind of hazard?"

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- "For the life of me I do not see the hazard in this oath. The Senator has referred to the oath as a kind of hazard. I see no hazard in it. It seems to me the young people of this country should welcome the opportunity to take this oath. It seems to me they should feel they had some allegiance to the Government which was lending them the money to complete their education."

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- "If we eliminate the oath, we should evolve some other protective mechanism. This is what I propose in my amendment.... Rather than tilt at windmills with the college professors about the type

of oath which they prefer and do not prefer, I have proposed an alternative approach."

## TVA REVENUE BONDS

The House July 23 cleared for the President's signature a bill (HR 3460) authorizing the Tennessee Valley Authority to issue up to \$750 million worth of bonds to finance the expansion of its power facilities. The House completed Congressional action on the controversial self-financing legislation when it adopted by voice vote a resolution (H Res 326) providing for its acceptance of several amendments added by the Senate July 9. (Weekly Report p. 961)

The Republican minority objected to the procedure under which the resolution was considered. They argued that HR 3460 should be sent to a Senate-House conference committee. Under conference procedure, they said, a motion could be made to recommit the bill with instructions to make the necessary adjustments. As the resolution was reported, however, the only way Republicans could alter the Senate version was to amend H Res 326 before it came to a final vote. Efforts to open the resolution for amendment were defeated when the House voted 244-166 to order the previous question, bringing the resolution to an immediate vote. (For voting, see chart p. 1020)

The Administration and Republicans in Congress opposed the final version of HR 3460 because they said it failed to make projects financed by proceeds from the TVA bonds subject to control by the Executive Branch. Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) said President Eisenhower regarded the issue as a constitutional matter and that the passage of HR 3460 would establish a precedent that could tie the hands of future Presidents.

DEBATE -- July 23 -- Halleck -- "This procedure deprives us of any right to amend. Unless the previous question can be voted down, the only vote is up or down on the Senate bill.... My suggestion is that the previous question be voted down. If that is done, an amendment to the rule would be offered" to provide for greater budgetary control.

## STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 86th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture (HR 7175)	\$ 4,081,364,863	\$ 3,939,165,498	\$ 3,939,165,498	\$ 3,975,505,148	\$ 3,975,775,148	\$3,971,362,673
Commerce (HR 7349)	732,191,000	674,687,300	675,297,300	715,328,500	715,328,500	712,672,900
Defense (HR 7454)	39,248,200,000	38,848,339,000	38,848,339,000	39,594,339,000	39,594,339,000	
District of Columbia (HR 5676)						
Federal payment	34,218,000	27,218,000	27,218,000	29,218,000	29,351,000	27,218,000
District payment	(245,990,000)	(237,186,112)	(237,186,112)	(241,569,402)	(241,702,402)	(241,289,076)
Executive Offices (HR 7176)	13,608,500	13,338,500	13,338,500	13,568,500	13,568,500	13,463,500
Independent Offices (HR 7040)	6,584,188,000	6,438,839,800	6,457,657,800	6,559,348,600	6,559,348,600	6,502,152,200
Interior (HR 5915)	487,675,400	468,106,800	468,106,800	478,785,025	478,785,025	472,717,100
Labor-HEW (HR 6769)	3,756,848,581	3,915,084,181	3,915,084,181	4,056,746,581	4,056,746,581	
Legislative (HR 7453)	133,648,180	100,279,350	100,279,350	128,797,500	128,797,500	
Public Works (HR 7509)	1,176,677,000	1,176,677,000	1,177,177,000	1,256,836,300	1,256,836,300	
State-Justice-Judiciary (HR 7343)	677,301,100	649,896,700	651,896,700	645,418,200	645,668,200	643,934,700
Treasury-Post Office (HR 5805)	4,688,327,000	4,628,097,000	4,628,097,000	4,663,158,600	4,664,027,000	4,643,363,000
Mutual Security	3,929,995,000					
Atomic Energy Commission (HR 8283)	2,687,300,000	2,629,114,000	2,629,114,000			
Second Supplemental, 1959 (HR 5916)	2,900,799,370	2,479,522,494	2,657,402,994	2,820,040,054	2,843,902,805	2,764,500,380
First Supplemental, 1960 (HR 7978)	888,931,417	632,568,845	609,843,845			
Special Funds*	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000

\* Permanent appropriations to the Treasury, \$8 billion of which was to make interest payments on the national debt.

# CQ Senate Votes 128 through 131.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

## Senate Passes Veterans' Benefits Bill, Approves Health Plan For Federal Employees, Ratifies International Sugar Agreement

**128.** S 2162. A bill to provide a comprehensive health insurance plan for civilian employees of the Federal Government. Passed 81-4 (D 55-0; R 26-4), July 16, 1959. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1013)

**129.** S 1138. A bill to establish a program of readjustment assistance for veterans entering the armed services between Feb. 1, 1955 and July 1, 1963. Long (D La.) amendment providing a grant program for non-college training and a combination grant-loan program, contingent on scholarship, for college training. Agreed to 49-39 (D 49-10; R 0-29),

July 21, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1015)

**130.** S 1138. Passage of the bill. Passed 57-31 (D 48-10; R 9-21), July 21, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**131.** International Sugar Agreement (Exec D, 86th Congress, 1st session), providing for U.S. participation in the International Sugar Agreement. (Two-thirds majority or 58 "yeas" required.) Ratified 85-2 (D 56-1; R 29-1), July 21, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1015)

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	128	129	130	131	Vote No.	128	129	130	131	Vote No.	128	129	130	131
Yea	81	49	57	85	Yea	55	49	48	56	Yea	26	0	9	29
Nay	4	39	31	2	Nay	0	10	10	1	Nay	4	29	21	1

128 129 130 131				128 129 130 131				128 129 130 131				- KEY - Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.						
												128 129 130 131						
<b>ALABAMA</b>				<b>IOWA</b>				<b>NEVADA</b>				<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>						
Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	Y	N	N	Y	Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y	Case	N	?	?
Sparkman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Martin	Y	N	N	Y	Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Mundt	Y	N	Y
<b>ALASKA</b>				<b>KANSAS</b>				<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>				<b>TENNESSEE</b>						
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Carlson	Y	N	N	Y	Bridges	?	?	N	N	Gore	Y	Y	Y
Greening	Y	Y	Y	Y	Schoeppel	Y	?	X	?	Cotton	Y	N	N	Y	Kefauver	‡	Y	Y
<b>ARIZONA</b>				<b>KENTUCKY</b>				<b>NEW JERSEY</b>				<b>TEXAS</b>						
Hayden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cooper	Y	N	N	Y	Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Johnson	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	N	N	N	Y	Morton	Y	N	N	Y	Case	Y	?	✓	‡	Yarborough	Y	Y	Y
<b>ARKANSAS</b>				<b>LOUISIANA</b>				<b>NEW MEXICO</b>				<b>UTAH</b>						
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ellender	?	?	?	Y	Anderson	Y	?	‡	‡	Moss	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	N	N	Y	Long	Y	Y	Y	Y	Chavez	Y	Y	‡	‡	Bennett	‡	X	X
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>				<b>MAINE</b>				<b>NEW YORK</b>				<b>VERMONT</b>						
Engle	Y	N	N	Y	Muskie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Javits	Y	N	Y	Y	Aiken	Y	N	Y
Kuchel	Y	N	Y	Y	Smith	Y	N	N	Y	Keating	Y	N	Y	Y	Prouty	Y	N	N
<b>COLORADO</b>				<b>MARYLAND</b>				<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>				<b>VIRGINIA</b>						
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	Y	Beall	Y	N	N	Y	Ervin	Y	N	N	Y	Byrd	?	N	N
Allott	Y	N	N	Y	Butler	Y	N	N	Y	Jordan	Y	?	‡	‡	Robertson	Y	N	N
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>				<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>				<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>				<b>WASHINGTON</b>						
Dodd	Y	?	‡	‡	Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Langer	Y	N	Y	Y	Jackson	Y	Y	Y
Bush	Y	N	N	Y	Saltonstall	Y	N	N	Y	Young	Y	N	Y	Y	Magnuson	Y	Y	Y
<b>DELAWARE</b>				<b>MICHIGAN</b>				<b>OHIO</b>				<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>						
Frear	‡	Y	Y	Y	Hart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Lausche	Y	N	N	Y	Byrd	Y	Y	Y
Williams	N	N	N	Y	McNamara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Randolph	Y	Y	Y
<b>FLORIDA</b>				<b>MINNESOTA</b>				<b>OKLAHOMA</b>				<b>WISCONSIN</b>						
Holland	Y	N	N	Y	Humphrey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Kerr	Y	Y	Y	Y	Proxmire	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	Y	Y	Y	Y	McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Monroney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Wiley	Y	N	Y
<b>GEORGIA</b>				<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>				<b>OREGON</b>				<b>WYOMING</b>						
Russell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Eastland	?	Y	Y	Y	Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	McGee	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	?	Y	Y	Y	Stennis	?	N	N	Y	Neuberger	Y	Y	Y	Y	O'Mahoney	‡	✓	‡
<b>IDAHO</b>				<b>MISSOURI</b>				<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>										
Church	Y	N	N	Y	Hennings	‡	Y	Y	Y	Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Dworsbak	Y	N	N	Y	Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Scott	Y	N	N	Y				
<b>ILLINOIS</b>				<b>MONTANA</b>				<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>										
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	N	Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Green	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Dirksen	Y	N	N	Y	Murray	Y	Y	Y	Y	Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y				
<b>INDIANA</b>				<b>NEBRASKA</b>				<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>										
Hartke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Curtis	N	N	N	Y	Johnston	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Capehart	?	N	N	Y	Hruska	?	N	N	Y	Thurmond	Y	N	N	Y				

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics



# CQ Senate Votes 132 through 135.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

## Senate, on 49-42 Roll Call, Recommits Loyalty Oath Bill After Adopting Javits Amendment to Modify Oath Requirement

132. S 819. A bill to amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 by eliminating the loyalty oath requirement for students applying for Federal funds. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Javits (R N.Y.) amendment. Javits' amendment would have required students to take oaths of allegiance but not to file affidavits that they did not support subversive organizations. Rejected 39-54 (D 24-38; R 15-16), July 23, 1959. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 1016)

133. S 819. Javits loyalty oath amendment. Agreed to 46-45 (D 36-24; R 10-21), July 23, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

134. S 819. Bush (R Conn.) motion to table Javits (R N.Y.) motion to reconsider the vote on the Javits amendment. Agreed to 50-42 (D 38-23; R 12-19), July 23, 1959. The President did not take a position on the motion.

135. S 819. Long (D La.) motion to recommit the bill. Agreed to 49-42 (D 26-34; R 23-8), July 23, 1959. The President did not take a position on the motion.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	132	133	134	135	Vote No.	132	133	134	135	Vote No.	132	133	134	135
Yea	39	46	50	49	Yea	24	36	38	26	Yea	15	10	12	23
Nay	54	45	42	42	Nay	38	24	23	34	Nay	16	21	19	8

132 133 134 135					132 133 134 135					132 133 134 135					- KEY -				
															Y Record Vote For (yea).				
															✓ Paired For.				
															‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.				
															N Record Vote Against (nay).				
															X Paired Against.				
															- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.				
															? Absent, General Pair. "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.				
															132 133 134 135				
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEVADA					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Hill	N	Y	Y	N	Hickenlooper	Y	N	N	Y	Bible	Y	N	N	Y	Case	?	?	?	?
Sparkman	N	Y	Y	Y	Martin	‡	-	-	‡	Cannon	Y	N	N	Y	Mundt	Y	N	N	Y
ALASKA					KANSAS					NEW HAMPSHIRE					TENNESSEE				
Bartlett	N	Y	Y	N	Carlson	N	N	Y	Y	Bridges	Y	N	N	Y	Gore	N	Y	Y	N
Gruening	N	Y	Y	N	Schoepfel	Y	N	N	Y	Cotton	Y	N	N	Y	Kefauver	N	‡	Y	N
ARIZONA					KENTUCKY					NEW JERSEY					TEXAS				
Hayden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cooper	N	Y	Y	N	Williams	N	Y	Y	N	Johnson	Y	N	N	Y
Goldwater	Y	N	N	Y	Morton	N	N	N	Y	Case	N	Y	Y	N	Yarborough	N	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS					LOUISIANA					NEW MEXICO					UTAH				
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	N	Ellender	Y	N	N	Y	Anderson	N	Y	Y	N	Moss	N	Y	Y	N
McClellan	Y	N	N	Y	Long	Y	N	N	Y	Chavez	N	N	Y	?	Bennett	N	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					MAINE					NEW YORK					VERMONT				
Engle	N	Y	Y	N	Muskie	N	Y	Y	N	Javits	N	Y	Y	N	Aiken	N	Y	Y	N
Kuchel	N	Y	Y	N	Smith	N	N	N	Y	Keating	N	Y	Y	N	Prouty	Y	N	Y	N
COLORADO					MARYLAND					NORTH CAROLINA					VIRGINIA				
Carroll	N	Y	Y	N	Beall	N	N	N	Y	Ervin	Y	N	N	Y	Byrd	Y	N	N	Y
Allott	Y	N	N	Y	Bulter	‡	-	-	‡	Jordan	Y	N	N	Y	Robertson	Y	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH DAKOTA					WASHINGTON				
Dodd	?	?	?	?	Kennedy	N	Y	Y	N	Langer	N	Y	N	Y	Jackson	N	Y	Y	N
Bush	N	Y	Y	N	Saltonstall	N	Y	Y	N	Young	Y	N	N	Y	Magnuson	N	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE					MICHIGAN					OHIO					WEST VIRGINIA				
Frear	Y	N	N	Y	Hart	N	Y	Y	N	Lausche	Y	N	N	Y	Byrd	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	Y	N	N	Y	McNamara	N	Y	Y	N	Young	N	Y	Y	N	Randolph	Y	N	N	Y
FLORIDA					MINNESOTA					OKLAHOMA					WISCONSIN				
Holland	Y	N	N	Y	Humphrey	N	Y	Y	N	Kerr	Y	N	N	Y	Proxmire	N	Y	Y	N
Smathers	N	N	N	Y	McCarthy	N	Y	Y	N	Monroney	N	Y	Y	N	Wiley	N	N	N	Y
GEORGIA					MISSISSIPPI					OREGON					WYOMING				
Russell	Y	N	N	Y	Eastland	Y	N	N	Y	Morse	N	Y	Y	N	McGee	N	Y	Y	N
Talmadge	Y	N	N	Y	Stennis	Y	N	N	Y	Neuberger	N	Y	Y	N	O'Mahoney	?	?	?	?
IDAHO					MISSOURI					PENNSYLVANIA									
Church	N	Y	Y	N	Hennings	N	Y	Y	N	Clark	N	Y	Y	Y					
Dworsbak	Y	N	N	Y	Symington	N	Y	Y	N	Scott	N	Y	Y	Y					
ILLINOIS					MONTANA					RHODE ISLAND									
Douglas	N	Y	Y	N	Mansfield	N	Y	Y	N	Green	N	Y	Y	N					
Dirksen	Y	N	N	Y	Murray	N	‡	‡	-	Pastore	N	Y	Y	N					
INDIANA					NEBRASKA					SOUTH CAROLINA									
Hartke	N	Y	Y	Y	Curtis	Y	N	N	Y	Johnston	Y	N	N	Y					
Capehart	Y	N	N	Y	Hruska	Y	N	N	Y	Thurmond	Y	N	N	Y					

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

# CQ House Votes 53 through 54.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 113, 115)

## House Approves Mutual Security Conference Report; Blocks Republican Move to Amend TVA Financing Bill

53. HR 7500. Mutual Security Act of 1959. Adoption of the conference report authorizing \$3,556,200,000 for foreign aid in fiscal 1960. Adopted 258-153 (D 182-86; R 76-67), July 22, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1014)

54. H Res 326. Resolution providing for House concurrence in Senate amendments to HR 3460, the Tennessee Valley

Authority revenue bond bill. Motion to order the previous question on adoption of the resolution. Agreed to 244-166 (D 239-26; R 5-140) July 23, 1959. Approval of the motion brought the resolution to an immediate vote. Had the motion been defeated, Republican Members would have tried to amend the Senate bill to give the President greater budgetary control. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1017)

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	53	54			Vote No.	53	54			Vote No.	53	54		
Yea	258	244			Yea	182	239			Yea	76	5		
Nay	153	166			Nay	86	26			Nay	67	140		

53 54		53 54		53 54		- KEY -
<b>ALABAMA</b>		25 Kasem	Y Y	<b>IDAHO</b>		Y Record Vote For (yea).
3 Andrews	N Y	17 King	Y Y	1 Pfost	N Y	✓ Paired For.
1 Boykin	? Y	26 Roosevelt	Y Y	2 Budge	N N	‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
7 Elliott	Y Y	21 Hiestand	N N	<b>ILLINOIS</b>		N Record Vote Against (nay).
2 Grant	N Y	22 Holt	N N	25 Gray	X Y	X Paired Against.
9 Huddleston	Y Y	18 Hosmer	N N	21 Mack	Y Y	- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
8 Jones	Y Y	16 Jackson	Y N	24 Price	Y Y	? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.
5 Rains	Y Y	24 Lipscomb	N N	23 Shipley	Y Y	
4 Roberts	Y Y	15 McDonough	N N	16 Allen	N N	
6 Selden	Y Y	20 Smith	N N	17 Arends	Y N	
<b>ALASKA</b>		<b>COLORADO</b>		19 Chipfield	Y N	
AL Rivers	Y Y	4 Aspinall	Y Y	14 Hoffman	N N	
<b>ARIZONA</b>		2 Johnson	? ✓	15 Mason	N N	
2 Udall	Y Y	1 Rogers	Y Y	18 Michel	N N	
1 Rhodes	N N	3 Chenoweth	N N	20 Simpson	N N	
<b>ARKANSAS</b>		<b>CONNECTICUT</b>		22 Springer	Y N	
5 Alford	N Y	2 Bowles	Y ✓	<b>Chicago-Cook County</b>		
1 Gathings	N Y	1 Daddario	Y N	12 Boyle	Y Y	
4 Harris	N Y	3 Giaimo	Y N	1 Dawson	Y Y	
2 Mills	Y Y	4 Irwin	Y Y	5 Kluczynski	Y Y	
6 Norrell	N Y	AL Kowalski	Y Y	7 Libonati	Y Y	
3 Trimble	Y Y	5 Monagan	Y N	3 Murphy	Y Y	
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>		<b>DELAWARE</b>		6 O'Brien	Y Y	
7 Cohelan	Y Y	AL McDowell	Y Y	2 O'Hara	Y Y	
14 Hagen	Y Y	<b>FLORIDA</b>		11 Pucinski	Y Y	
2 Johnson	Y Y	2 Bennett	N Y	8 Rostenkowski	Y Y	
11 McFall	Y Y	4 Fascell	Y Y	9 Yates	Y Y	
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y Y	7 Haley	N N	13 Church	N N	
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y Y	5 Herlong	N N	10 Collier	N N	
3 Moss	Y Y	8 Matthews	N Y	4 Derwinski	N N	
29 Sound	Y Y	6 Rogers	N N	<b>INDIANA</b>		
5 Shelley	Y Y	3 Sikes	N Y	11 Barr	N Y	
27 Sheppard	Y Y	1 Cramer	Y N	3 Brademas	Y Y	
12 Sisk	Y Y	<b>GEORGIA</b>		8 Denton	N Y	
6 Baldwin	Y N	8 Blitch	N Y	10 Harmon	N Y	
10 Gubser	Y N	10 Brown	N Y	9 Hogan	N Y	
4 Mailliard	Y N	5 Davis	N Y	1 Madden	Y ✓	
13 Teague	Y N	4 Flynt	N Y	5 Roush	N Y	
28 Utt	N N	3 Forrester	X ✓	6 Wampler	N Y	
30 Wilson	? N	9 Landrum	N Y	4 Adair	N N	
9 Younger	? N	7 Mitchell	N Y	7 Bray	N N	
<b>Los Angeles County</b>		2 Pilcher	N Y	2 Halleck	Y N	
23 Doyle	Y Y	1 Preston	N Y			
19 Holifield	Y Y	6 Vinson	Y Y			

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

# CQ House Votes 53 through 54.

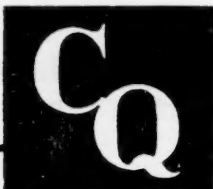
(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 113, 115)

53 54	53 54	53 54	53 54
6 Morrison N Y	NEBRASKA	7 Lennon N Y	6 McMillan N Y
5 Passman N Y	3 Brock N Y	5 Scott X N	2 Riley N Y
7 Thompson X Y	4 McGinley N Y	11 Whitener N Y	1 Rivers N Y
3 Willis N Y	2 Cunningham N Y	10 Jonas N N	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>
<b>MAINE</b>	1 Weaver N N	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>	1 McGovern Y Y
2 Coffin Y Y	NEYADA	AL Burdick Y Y	2 Berry N N
1 Oliver Y Y	AL Baring X Y	AL Short N N	<b>TENNESSEE</b>
3 McIntire N N	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>	<b>OHIO</b>	6 Bass N Y
<b>MARYLAND</b>	2 Bass Y N	9 Ashley ✓ X	9 Davis Y Y
2 Brewster Y Y	1 Merrow Y N	11 Cook Y Y	8 Everett N Y
4 Fallon Y N	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	20 Feighan Y Y	4 Evins Y Y
6 Foley Y N	11 Addonizio Y Y	18 Hays Y Y	3 Frazier Y Y
7 Friedel Y Y	14 Daniels Y Y	19 Kirwan Y Y	5 Loser Y Y
3 Garmatz Y Y	13 Gallagher Y Y	17 Levering Y Y	7 Murray N Y
1 Johnson Y Y	10 Rodino Y Y	10 Moeller Y Y	2 Baker Y Y
5 Lankford Y Y	4 Thompson Y Y	6 Vacancy Y Y	1 Reece N Y
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>	3 Auchincloss ✓ X	21 Vanik Y Y	<b>TEXAS</b>
2 Boland Y Y	1 Cabill Y N	14 Ayres Y N	3 Beckworth Y Y
13 Burke Y Y	8 Canfield ? X	13 Baumgart ✓ N	2 Brooks Y Y
4 Donohue Y Y	6 Dwyer Y N	8 Betts N N	17 Burleson N Y
7 Lane Y Y	5 Frelinghuysen Y N	22 Bolton Y N	22 Casey N N
8 Macdonald Y N	2 Glenn Y N	16 Bow N N	7 Dowdy N Y
12 McCormack Y Y	9 Osmers Y N	7 Brown N X	21 Fisher N Y
11 O'Neill Y Y	12 Wallbauer Y N	12 Devine N N	13 Ikard Y ?
3 Philbin Y Y	7 Widnall Y N	15 Henderson N N	20 Kilday Y Y
6 Bates Y N	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	2 Hess Y N	15 Kilgore N N
1 Conte Y N	AL Montoya Y Y	5 Latta N N	19 Mahon Y Y
10 Curtis Y N	AL Morris Y Y	4 McCulloch N N	1 Patman N Y
9 Keith Y N	<b>NEW YORK</b>	23 Minsall N X	11 Page N Y
14 Martin Y N	41 Dulski Y N	3 Schenck Y N	4 Rayburn N Y
5 Rogers Y Y	30 O'Brien Y ✓	1 Scherer N N	18 Rogers N Y
<b>MICHIGAN</b>	32 Stratton Y Y	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>	16 Rutherford N Y
7 O'Hara Y Y	27 Barry Y N	3 Albert Y Y	6 Teague N Y
12 Bennett N N	3 Becker Y N	2 Edmondson Y Y	8 Thomas N Y
8 Bentley N N	2 Derounian Y N	5 Jarman Y Y	9 Thompson N Y
18 Broomfield Y N	26 Dooley Y N	6 Morris N Y	10 Thornberry Y Y
10 Cederberg N N	33 Kilburn ? X	4 Steed N ✓	12 Wright Y Y
6 Chamberlain Y N	40 Miller Y X	1 Belcher N ✓	14 Young N Y
5 Ford Y N	39 Ostertag Y N	<b>OREGON</b>	5 Alger X N
9 Griffin Y N	42 Pillion Y N	3 Green Y Y	<b>UTAH</b>
4 Hoffman N N	34 Pirnie Y N	4 Porter Y Y	2 King Y Y
3 Johansen N N	43 Goodell Y N	2 Ullman Y Y	1 Dixon Y N
11 Knox N N	35 Riehlman Y N	1 Norblad Y N	<b>VERMONT</b>
2 Meador Y N	37 Robison Y N	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	AL Meyer N Y
<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>	28 St. George ? N	25 Clark Y N	<b>VIRGINIA</b>
13 Diggs Y Y	36 Taber N N	21 Dent N N	4 Abbitt N N
15 Dingell Y Y	31 Taylor ✓ X	11 Flood Y N	1 Downing N Y
17 Griffiths Y ?	1 Wainwright Y N	30 Holland Y Y	3 Gary N N
16 Lesinski Y N	38 Weis Y N	28 Moorhead Y Y	2 Hardy Y Y
1 Machrowicz Y Y	29 Wharton N N	26 Morgan Y N	7 Harrison N N
14 Rabaut ✓ ✓	<b>New York City</b>	10 Prokop Y Y	9 Jennings N Y
<b>MINNESOTA</b>	8 Anfuso Y Y	19 Quigley Y Y	8 Smith N Y
8 Blatnik Y Y	24 Buckley Y Y	14 Rhodes Y Y	5 Tuck N N
4 Karth Y Y	11 Celler ✓ ✓	15 Walter Y X	10 Broysbill Y N
6 Marshall Y Y	7 Delaney Y Y	17 Busb Y N	6 Poff N N
3 Wier Y Y	23 Dollinger Y Y	29 Corbett Y N	<b>WASHINGTON</b>
7 Andersen N N	19 Farbstein Y Y	8 Curtin Y N	7 Magnuson Y Y
1 Quie Y N	22 Healey Y Y	9 Dague Y N	5 Horan Y N
5 Judd Y N	6 Holtzman Y Y	12 Fenton Y N	3 Mack N N
9 Langen Y N	10 Kelly Y Y	27 Fulton Y N	4 May Y N
2 Nelsen Y N	9 Keogh Y Y	23 Gavin N N	1 Pelly Y N
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>	13 Multer Y Y	24 Kearns ? N	6 Tollefson Y N
1 Abernethy N Y	16 Powell ✓ Y	13 Lafore Y N	2 Westland Y N
6 Colmer N Y	14 Rooney Y Y	7 Milliken Y N	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>
3 Smith Y Y	18 Santangelo Y Y	16 Mumma N N	3 Bailey N N
2 Whitten N Y	20 Teller Y Y	22 Saylor N N	4 Hechler Y N
4 Williams N Y	21 Zelenko Y Y	18 Simpson N X	5 Kee Y N
5 Winstead N Y	5 Bosch N N	20 Van Zandt Y N	6 Slack Y Y
<b>MISSOURI</b>	12 Dorn Y N	<b>Philadelphia</b>	2 Staggers Y ✓
5 Bolling Y Y	25 Fino Y N	1 Barrett Y Y	1 Moore N N
7 Brown X Y	4 Halpern Y N	3 Byrne Y Y	<b>WISCONSIN</b>
9 Cannon N Y	17 Lindsay Y N	2 Granahan Y Y	1 Flynn Y Y
8 Carnahan Y Y	15 Ray N N	5 Green Y ✓	9 Johnson Y Y
4 Randall Y Y	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>	4 Nix Y Y	2 Kastenmeier Y Y
6 Hull Y Y	9 Alexander N Y	6 Toll Y Y	5 Reuss Y Y
10 Jones ? Y	3 Barden N ?	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>	4 Zablocki Y Y
1 Karsten Y Y	1 Bonner Y Y	2 Fogarty Y N	8 Byrnes Y N
11 Moulder N Y	4 Cooley Y Y	1 Farand Y Y	7 Laird N N
3 Sullivan Y Y	6 Durham Y Y	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	10 O'Konski N Y
2 Curtis N N	2 Fountain Y Y	4 Ashmore N Y	6 Van Pelt N N
<b>MONTANA</b>	12 Hall N Y	3 Dorn N Y	3 Wittbrow N N
2 Anderson Y Y	8 Kitchin N Y	5 Hemphill N Y	<b>WYOMING</b>
1 Metcalf Y Y			AL Thomson N N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

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Week ending July 24, 1959 -- PAGE 1021



# The Week In Congress

**Mutual Security** Congress July 22 sent the 1959 mutual security bill to the President. The final version, which authorized \$3,556,200,000 for the program in fiscal 1960, was accepted on a 258-153 roll-call vote in the House and by voice vote in the Senate. Although the bill allotted more money than either the House or the Senate had voted initially for the foreign aid program, it was \$353 million under the President's request. The major controversy over the bill was resolved when conferees agreed to authorize \$1.8 billion for the Development Loan Fund over a two-year period. (Page 1014)

## Loyalty Oath

The Senate, after a day of heated debate and parliamentary maneuvering, recommitted a bill to abolish the controversial loyalty oath provision of the National Defense Education Act of 1958. The bill's chief sponsor, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), said he didn't think the measure would "ever see the light of day again." Recommittal came on a 49-42 roll call. (Page 1016)

## Labor Reform Bill

The House Education and Labor Committee, after five weeks of deliberation, voted 16-14 to approve a draft labor reform bill that was promptly labelled anti-labor by AFL-CIO President George Meany and a "dilution of an already watered-down" bill by House Republican Leader Halleck. Voting in the Committee was split, with six Republicans in favor of approving the bill and four against. The 20 Committee Democrats were divided equally. (Page 992)

## Highway Financing

The Highway Trust Fund will go a billion dollars into the red in fiscal 1961 and work on the Interstate Highway System will drop to 50 percent of the scheduled rate between 1960 and 1963 unless Congress grants the President's request for a 1½-cent gasoline tax increase. That was the prediction of Administration spokesmen as the House Ways and Means Committee took up the highway financing problem. (Page 992)

### Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Federal employees' insurance, veterans' benefits, sugar agreement, page 1018; students' loyalty oath, page 1019.

HOUSE: Mutual Security Program, TVA financing, page 1020.

## Campaign Funds

For the first time in 10 years, Democrats are getting more campaign contributions than Republicans. This startling reversal of political fortunes was revealed in Congressional Quarterly's rundown of official reports filed by political committees of both major parties, organized labor and independent groups. The reports cover the first five months of 1959. (Page 989)

## School Bill Dare

Liberal Democrats in the Senate seem ready to dare President Eisenhower to veto his own 1957 school bill this year. The Senate Labor Committee is expected shortly to approve a bill calling for \$1.5 billion over three years to help communities build schools. Mr. Eisenhower's 1957 bill called for \$1.3 billion over four years for school construction. In other respects, the two bills are largely the same. However, Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Flemming has hinted at a veto by saying the Administration's 1957 bill is "in conflict with the current fiscal policy of the President." (Page 998)

## Sports Regulation

Baseball and other professional sports will go to bat July 28 in the Senate for special treatment under the Federal antitrust laws. The sports hearings, the first in this Congress, will be before Sen. Kefauver's Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee. Lead-off witness will be Commissioner Bert Bell of the National Football League. Nobody has too much doubt about what Bell and the other members of the sports hierarchy will say. Last year owners of baseball, basketball, football and hockey teams testified they could not live without some immunity from the antitrust laws. Up to now, only professional baseball has enjoyed such immunity. (Page 1000)